FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JULY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio 3 July announced that Iranian forces entered Iraqi territory in the Mehran sector during further offensive operations the previous night, stating that the Iranians captured four heights inside Iraq and two Iraqi border posts southwest of Mehran. Iranian forces now "directly overlook" townships inside Iraq. The communique added that Iran has killed or wounded 4,100 Iraqis, taken over 1,000 POW's, and captured more than 65 tanks in the course of the Mehran offensive. Another communique carried by the radio claimed successes in the Al-Faw sector, stating that the Iranian Navy captured three "advanced enemy naval vessels" on the far side of the Khawr 'Abdallah early 3 July, while Iranian troops killed more than 250 Iraqis during a "limited penetration operation" in the 'Umm Qasr region.

For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio described the Iraqi withdrawal from Mehran as "orderly" and affirmed that Iran suffered "enormous losses" during the "fierce fighting" in that sector. The Iraqi communique also announced that two Iranian F-5 aircraft were shot down in the Mehran sector 2 July, while an Iranian communique cited by IRNA stated that an Iraqi plane was downed by Iranian antiaircraft fire further north.

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA announced that Iraqi planes raided the Iranian telecommunications station at Asadabad the evening of 2 July. The raid was confirmed by IRNA, which noted that it inflicted damage and disrupted Iran's communications with foreign countries. Iraqi planes also attacked Khark Island 3 July, according to an Iraqi spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Libya-Yemens

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih departed Libya 2 July at the end of the Libya-YAR-PDRY summit, according to Tripoli radio. In a statement cited by the radio, President Salih said his "sincerely friendly and fraternal" talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi focused on steps for achieving Arab unity and he noted that his meeting with PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas provided the opportunity for "more serious work" toward Yemeni reunification. Al-'Attas subsequently lauded his "sincere and brotherly" talks with Al-Qadhdhafi and stated that his meeting with Salih was of "great importance" for the progress of Yemeni reunification, according to JANA.

Lebanon

The release of U.S. hostage Steven John Donahue was announced by Radio Monte Carlo, which said Donahue was released at the U.S. Embassy in East Beirut 2 July after being held captive by drug traffickers for 22 months. Donahue claimed that he was an informer for the DEA.

As for the internal situation, Beirut radio announced that Lebanese of all denominations participated in a general strike 3 July to protest the high cost of living and the "wave of starvation." On the Christian side, the Lebanese Forces expressed support for the strike in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, deploring the government's failure to deal with the economic crisis and urging the formation of a new government of "politicians and technocrats" to take emergency measures. The statement expressed concern about rapidly rising prices, scarcities, "unreasonable" and "artificial" fluctuations in the value of the Lebanese pound, rising unemployment and poverty, and government overspending. It also stressed that the Lebanese Forces are ready to hand over public utilities and ports under their control to the state.

Beirut radio said the security situation in and around the Palestinian camps was noticeably calm 2 July, disclosing that a UNRWA convoy entered Burj al-Barajinah carrying food and medical supplies. In southern Lebanon, Syrian paratroopers were withdrawn from Mashgharah, which they entered 15 June to quell factional fighting, *The Jerusalem Post* reported.

Israel

Likud ministers stated that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir would be prepared to hold early elections over the Shin Bet affair, Jerusalem television reported, noting that Shamir's media adviser said the High Court's decision is a new factor which necessitates "new considerations." Meanwhile, the Shinuy movement announced its decision to withdraw from the coalition unless an inquiry is held into the Shin Bet affair, according to Jerusalem radio.

In the FRG, the Munich prosecutor confirmed *Stern*'s report that police are investigating an arms deal between Israelis and Iran, Jerusalem radio noted. Asked about the issue during a Jerusalem television interview, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stressed that the Israeli authorities "are not involved" in the affair, while Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said Israel cannot be held responsible for deals made by private individuals. For Iran's part, Tehran radio denied the report by "a discredited German magazine" that Iran is purchasing arms from Israel.

Sudan

SPLA forces killed 147 government troops 25 June in two battles in Terakeka District, according to the clandestine SPLA radio, which cited correspondents as saying that the district was under full control of the SPLA.

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'Arafat Denies Fighters Ordered Back to Lebanon

GF011501 Doha QNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jul (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has denied he issued orders to the fighters of the organization to return to the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. In a statement to Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ray Al-'Amm* published today, he said that the fighters, currently in Lebanon, are spending the holidays among their families. This has been going on for the past 4 years.

He explained that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has agreed to renew the passports of thousands of Palestinians and showed a response to solve this humanitarian problem which will assist in strengthening family ties.

Regarding the Palestinian reconciliatory meeting proposed to convene in Algeria, 'Arafat explained that some Palestinian organizations presented a number of conditions to participate in this meeting. He added that there was an Arab initiative to solve the Palestinian issue; nevertheless it was halted. He said: We will present the issue at the next Arab summit.

Meets With Iran's Opposition Leader

JN021845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1742 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — A meeting — the first in 6 years — was held here today between Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq opposition organization. The Palestinian and Iranian leaders last met in Tehran in 1980 when Yasir 'Arafat was on a visit to Iran.

Yasir 'Arafat and Mas'ud Rajavi shared the opinion that the continuation and escalation of Iranian aggression against Iraq jeopardizes the region's security and brings disasters to the helpless Iranian people. During the meeting, Yasir 'Arafat emphasized that this aggression is aimed not only against Iraq but against the entire Arab nation, beginning with the Palestinian Arab people and their revolution. It is also part of an imperialist-Zionist plot to strike at the revolutionary centers in the Arab homeland. He reiterated the Palestinian people's support for Iraq in its confrontation of the Iranian regime's aggression in defense of its territory and sovereignty and the Arab nation's dignity.

For his part, Mas'ud Rajavi stressed that the sanguinary Iranian regime's insistence on continuing its hostile war against the neighborly Muslim people of Iraq has brought catastrophes to Iran, and hundreds of thousands of Iranians had been killed or crippled while hundreds of thousands of families in afflicted Iran were had been displaced as a result of this war.

INA has learned that the leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization handed the PLO Executive Committee chairman documents exposing the inhuman Khomeyniite regime's practices and ugly crimes as well as namelists of thousands of Iranians who were executed for opposing this criminal regime. He also briefed him on the deteriorating political, economic, and social conditions in Iran and on the status of the resistance, which is escalating in the various Iranian cities with the aim of toppling the Iranian regime. Rajavi emphasized his organization's support for the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to regain their national legitimate rights to repatriation and establishment of their independent state on the entire Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Earlier during the meeting, Yasir 'Arafat reviewed the developments of the Palestine question on the domestic, Arab, and international levels as well as the criminal acts being committed by the Zionist entity, the Syrian regime, and the agent Amal movement against the Palestinian Arab people with the aim of liquidating their revolution.

Baghdad PLO Office Director 'Azzam al-Ahmad and two members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq Political Bureau attended the meeting.

Affirms 'Steadfastness' to Struggle

JN021837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that we have forged our steadfastness with blood and that we will never relinquish it or fall prey to the changes that try to distort or contain the Palestinian struggle. Abu 'Ammar also affirmed that the plots being concocted against our heroic Palestinian people will not disappear as long as there is a Palestinian cub, that plots will not stop, and that struggle will never stop.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* published yesterday, Abu 'Ammar said that Palestinian struggle is continuing and that fighting is carried out not only with the rifle, but also through political and diplomatic action as well as through the media, popular, and cultural channels. He also asserted that we will protect our camps from the epidemic which tries to crush the Palestinians and expel them from Lebanon in implementation of the policy of discrimination in Lebanon as well as the policy of balkanization and division in the region. He said katyusha rockets began falling again in the Zionist settlements and that these rockets show the result of 3 and 1/2 years of a military and political conflict and a war of attrition in southern Lebanon between the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces on the one hand and the Zionist occupation forces and their agents on the other. He added that the conflict is still continuing.

Abu 'Ammar also affirmed that a unified Arab position against the Zionist enemy can be achieved only after the Iraq-Iran war is halted. He said that this war prevents Iraq from playing its role in confronting the Zionist enemy.

Al-Wazir Affirms Opposition to Israeli Mayoral Plan

JN021902 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has affirmed the PLO is opposed to the occupation authorities' plan to appoint four mayors in the occupied West Bank. He described the plan as part of the enemy's attempts to establish the so-called self-rule in the West Bank in the place of an independent Palestinian state for the Palestinian people.

Palestinian Forces Pursue Anti-Israeli Operations

Attack 'Security Belt' Targets

JN011835 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces today opened artillery fire at a position jointly held by the Zionist enemy and the agent militias in the so-called security belt in southern Lebanon. They also detonated a land mine near a Zionist military vehicle in the same area.

In a third operation, the joint forces launched a rocket attack on Zionist settlements in the Upper Galilee north of occupied Palestine. The Zionist enemy radio today admitted the three operations but did not refer to any losses.

Hit Cafe Near Tel Aviv, Troop Bus

JN021857 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted timed explosive charges inside a cafe frequented by Zionist intelligence personnel in the settlement of Bat Yam near Tel Aviv. The explosion occurred the day before yesterday, destroying the cafe, starting a huge fire that spread to neighboring buildings, and either killing or wounding many Zionist intelligence personnel. Despite the armed siege imposed by the occupation forces in the area as well as the search and arrest campaign, our comabt group managed to return safely to its base. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated the following:

Following instructions, the Martyr Sa'd Sayil group managed to plant timed explosive and incendiary charges inside a bus used for transporting Zionist soldiers from Tel Aviv to the occupied West Bank. The explosion occurred yesterday, wounding scores of enemy personnel, destroying the front part of the bus, shattering windowpanes, and destroying the inside of a Zionist intelligence center. Immediately afterward, a large force of the occupation army rushed to the area, besieged it, conducted an extensive search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Our combat group successfully withdrew from the area of the operation depite the the enemy's repressive measures. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

Remote Charges Damage Patrol

JN021909 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1630 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces this morning detonated remote-controlled explosive charges as a Zionist military patrol passed near the (Al-Khardali) bridge leading to the township of Marj 'Uyun inside the border strip in occupied Palestine. A statement by the Joint Forces says the group clashed with the patrol after destroying or damaging two vehicles and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel. The occupation forces moved large reinforcements to the area and began a search and arrest campaign against the citizens.

KUWAIT

Papers Ponder Cabinet Resignation Problems

LD030909 Kuwait KUNA in English 0802 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 3 (KUNA) — The resignation of the cabinet's members was the natural outcome of the lack of cooperation between the government and the National Assembly, two Kuwaiti newspapers said Thursday [3 July] while calling for settling differences to serve the country's democratic course.

"Some officials have ignored the fact that we are living through an extraordinary stage...and others have been involved in [word indistinct] issues," said *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* newspaper. "The democratic experiment had to stop halfway through the road because cooperation, coordination and cohesiveness between the government and the assembly were not in good shape."

The paper said the only loser in this political game was Kuwait and its people, underlining that the government-assembly links should be restored, and the democratic parliamentary experiment should be reassessed. Commenting editorially on the same issue, *Al-Siyasah* newspaper said "Kuwait now has two options. Both of them bitter. Either the cabinet goes and a new one is formed, or the assembly be dissolved."

"The search for a strong cabinet is not any easy task, because ministerial posts here are attractive: they harm and trouble the person appointed." The newspaper said the problem of cooperation between the government and the assembly will remain under the present political structure [words indistinct] the cabinet is practicing its activities inside the assembly in a democratic atmosphere while it lacks majority. It is therefore, incapable of doing anything," *Al-Siyasah* elaborated.

The paper said Kuwait's democracy is "open more than necessary on the one hand, and appears incapable, on the other, because it does not adopt the party system in which the winning party forms the government". *Al-Siyasah* added that the democratic system in Kuwait is costly and the public pays the price for its conflicts. "Therefore, the present stage must be either used to prepare for comprehensive democratic system and to make people face the problems resulting from that democratic expansion or things must change," the paper concluded.

Assembly Praises Authorities for Arresting Criminals

LD021700 Kuwait KUNA in English 1305 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 2 (KUNA) — The National Assembly Wednesday [2 July] commended the security authorities for apprehending the perpetrators of the attack on the motorcade of his highness the amir and the explosions of the popular coffee shops last year but urged them to try avert such incidents beforehand. The assembly, availing itself of the announcement of arrest of the criminals, congratulated Kuwait, appealing to The Almighty to protect the country from any mischief under the leadership of his highness the amir and his highness the crown prince and prime minister. The praise and appreciation of the efforts of the security apparatus, was voiced by the Assembly today on the occasion of the official announcement of the arrest of perpetrators of the two criminal acts which led to the death of many innocents and the injury of others.

YAR

President Returns From Libyan, Ethiopian Visits

GF022029 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, returned safely to the homeland from Tripoli at 1930 today after concluding a visit to the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation extended to him by his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and another visit to fraternal Ethiopia.

Brother leader president and secretary general, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, made a statement to SABA, in which he said: Our visits to friendly Ethiopia and fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were successful. We met with the leaders and officials of the two countries and discussed the bilateral relations and cooperation existing between both countries and the prospects for developing it in the service of the common interests of our peoples.

Our meeting with leader Mengistu allowed us to consult on various issues of mutual concern in a way that contributes to developing the horizons of relations for the good and progress of the two countries and peoples. Our meetings with brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were characterized by fraternal, constructive, and positive dialogue that dealt with various aspects of cooperation and consolidation of bonds between the two countries and the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions. We agreed on the need to consolidate efforts being exerted to unite Arab ranks and purify the Arab atmosphere so the Arab nation can confront its enemies and face the threats endangering its future.

During our visit to Libya we met with brother engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, in the southern part of the homeland. We exchanged views on the most important issues which concern our Yemeni people in both parts of Yemen, especially the issues which concern the achievement of Yemeni unity. We express our deep satisfaction for the positive results achieved by our visits to Ethiopia and Libya which will contribute to expanding and consolidating the horizons of cooperation and to serving the common interests of our country and friendly Ethiopia and fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Nuclear-Powered Ships in Canal To Be Studied

NC022230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has stated that Egypt is currently studying all the necessary measures and regulations which pertain to the passage of nuclear-powered ships through the Suez Canal. This step, the president added, will enable Egypt to establish principles which can be applied to all ships that use this vital international waterway.

President Mubarak made this statement in an interview with *Al-Ahram*, which the paper will publish in its entirety on Friday. President Mubarak affirmed that there are several extremely important aspects which must be taken into consideration before Egypt can define its position on allowing the passage of nuclear-powered ships through the canal.

President Mubarak enumerated these essential aspects as follows:

First, Egyptian citizens who live along the canal's banks must be protected from any danger to which they might be exposed as a result of the passage of nuclear-powered ships, and measures that would guarantee this must be taken;

Second, the safety of the canal itself as an international waterway which is used by all countries and which serves international trade and community must be measured;

Third, it must be guaranteed that Egypt would obtain the appropriate compensation equivalent to the Suez Canal's revenues should the canal suffer any damage or should accidents occur and obstruct movement through it as a result of the passage of nuclear-powered ships;

Fourth, appropriate fees in line with the degree of danger inherent in such a ship must be defined; and

Fifth, firm principles that will be applied to all countries without exception must be established, particularly in light of the fact that many countries own nuclear-powered ships. If one country is allowed to have its ships pass through the canal, then others will request the same treatment.

Although certain countries which have requested permission to have their nuclear-powered ships pass through the canal have affirmed these ships are equipped with the greatest degree of nuclear safety possible, President Mubarak said that Egypt must still take precautionary measures to ensure the safety of its citizens and the canal. Egypt must also take all unforseeable contingencies into consideration. President Mubarak affirmed that the aspects of the issue which Egypt has defined are in no way meant to harm its relations with any country or to curtail the extent of these relations. As is known, the United States has asked permission for the nuclear-powered *Enterprise* to pass through the Suez Canal. The Egyptian authorities have requested time to study this issue in general.

Tabah Talks With U.S. End; New Proposals Made

NC021337 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A new round of talks between Egypt and the United States on solving the problems blocking agreement on the terms of the arbitral compromis for the Tabah issue concluded today. The members of the Egyptian and American delegations held a 2-hour session. In a statement after the meeting, Abraham Sofaer, the chief American representative, said there was a constructive discussion today of his country's views regarding a settlement of the problem. He added that Egypt submitted additional proposals today, and that all the points that needed further examination had been studied. He explained that he would be leaving for Israel today to brief the Israelis on the results of the talks in Cairo. He hoped he would come back to Cairo to submit a report to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

'Abd al-Majid on Tabah, Al-Mirghani's Visit

NC030740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has praised Egyptian-Sudanese relations. He emphasized they are well established and distinguished, and noted that the leaders of both countries agree bilateral cooperation should be promoted and developed in various fields. He explained that Egypt welcomes the visit to Cairo by Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, as well as Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's expected trip. He affirmed that both visits will help deepen the ties linking the two countries.

In an exclusive interview to be published in tomorrow's edition of *Al-Ahram*, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister made it clear that Tabah is Egyptian and represents a national issue that should not be ignored. He added that Egypt has documents, records, and maps that corroborate this, and Israel itself actually recognized Tabah as Egyptian when it pulled out of the area in March 1957. In his interview, Dr 'Abd al-Majid touched on Egypt's position toward the Palestinian issue. He stressed that Egypt continues to make serious efforts and to intensify its contacts with all parties on the basis of its pan-Arab responsibility for the Palestinian cause. He said: No amount of difficulty should dissuade us from working for peace; otherwise we will give a chance to all those who are trying to exploit the Palestinian issue for their own ends.

Alluding to the situation in Lebanon, Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that Egypt calls on all parties to take their hands off that country, and places priority on the complete withdrawal of all Israeli and foreign troops from Lebanon.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid ruled out the possibility of an Arab summit in light of the current state of Arab relations and the absence of any agreement on such a conference.

'Senior Source' Denies Reshuffle Plans

PM021539 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Ibrahim Nafi' report: "No Cabinet Reshuffle; No Change in Present Ruling Regime in Egypt"]

[Text] A senior source has told *Al-Ahram* that there is absolutely no thought of carrying out a cabinet reshuffle at present or effecting any changes in the constitutional institutions forming the present ruling regime in Egypt, so that stability of the situation will be maintained. In this regard the senior source stressed that no consultations or meetings have taken place between the political leadership and any political personality on this matter, contrary to what some media sources reported recently.

The senior source said conditions in the current year, which is witnessing the end of the fifth year of implementation of the plan and drawing the broad lines of the second 5-year plan, which will be put to the NDP congress during this month, call for maintaining ministerial stability so that every minister will be able to follow up the implementation of the major projects he has launched and the carrying out of the policies approved and agreed by the government.

These conditions also call for maintaining the present internal stability along with asserting and deepening the democratic practice and furthering it where positive and objective criticism is concerned, even if such criticism is directed against the general policies, as long as it does not seek to exploit the people's hardships and economic problems.

The senior source said that during the coming stage the political leadership will concentrate on several important internal issues, including:

Continuing efforts to solve the problem of basic utilities, such as the sewerage system, through implementing radical solutions that will end the problem once and for all and not leave the matter to be decided by future generations. This is to be achieved through an urgent plan that would deal with emergency problems and would at the same time be part of the general basic plan to eliminate the problem entirely;
Continuing the present efforts to reschedule the debts with the aim of easing their burden on the general budget and on Egypt's hard currency revenue. These efforts have actually begun to bear fruit as a result of talks with the major creditor countries in order to reschedule Egypt's debts, so as to enable it to face conditions in the coming 2 years which are regarded as a bottleneck for it;
The major creditor countries, namely the United States, Spain, and Italy, have shown appreciation of the conditions facing Egypt as a result of the cut in oil prices, the reduction in remittances by Egyptians working abroad, and the reduction in Suez Canal revenues;
The realization of popular participation in shouldering the burden of the conditions imposed by economic reform measures adopted or about to be adopted in the future, whereby public opinion will accept some of the burdens that these measures will impose out of belief in their necessity for solving the problems, achieving reform, and overcoming the crisis. Consideration is to be given to the fact that any measures taken will of necessity be part of a comprehensive plan for economic reform whose ultimate goal will be to increase production in the fields of energy, industry, and agriculture;
The doubling of government efforts to ensure strict implementation of rationalization of expenditure, so as not to allow any extravagance or waste of public funds in view of the fact that our country is facing conditions that cannot tolerate any extravagance or waste of resources and public funds to no useful purpose.

In these circumstances the government should set an example to the people in rationalizing expenditure and changing the existing patterns of consumption.

The senior source said that the government will not make any decisions on major national issues such as those of subsidy and free education except in the light of what the majority of public opinion decides after thouroughly and carefully studying these issues. The source said that despite the economic difficulties we are facing now Egypt has great potential for achieving substantial additional resources that will contribute to alleviating the burden and giving rise to hopes for raising the living standards of the broad masses. These potentials are:

Exploitation of Egypt's massive human resources represented in a workforce of 13 million people in addition to scores of thousands of experts, scientists, and technicians;
The great potential for reclaiming about 3 million feddans of land during the coming period, for half a million of which the water necessary for their reclamation could be available now so as to begin planting them within a short period of time;
The vast tourist resources in Egypt which we expect to contribute to effectively increasing Egypt's income from tourism after major tourist projects are implemented;
The oil wealth which in the coming stage promises to provide bigger revenues for the Egyptian treasury, because oil price indices will be tending upward in the not-too-distant future. Studies are also being carried out to develop the Suez Canal's performance so as to realize greater revenues along with carrying out certain new projects on the canal banks and establishing a free zone on it. This year and the coming 5-year plan will also witness a bigger role for the private sector in activating Egypt's commerce and economic activity.

Opposition Leaders Confer on Elections

NC030509 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jul (MENA) — The leaders of the opposition parties met at Socialist Labor Party headquarters today. Their discussions dealt with the exercise of political rights and the method used to elect members of the People's Assembly, the Consultative Council, and the local and popular councils.

The opposition party leaders decided to submit a memorandum on these two issues to the president. They also agreed to cooperate with each other in the elections as part of a united front should the list system for absolute representation [nizam al-qa'imah al-mutlaqah] remain in force.

The session was attended by the leaders of the Neo-Wafd, NPUG, Socialist Liberals, Al-Ummah, and Labor Parties.

Ba'th Party, PZPR Sign Cooperation Protocol

JN301743 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jun (INA) — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] signed a protocol on cooperation between the two parties here today. Hasan 'Ali, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, signed for Iraq, and Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Politburo, signed for Poland. The protocol provides for bolstering cooperation between the two parties in the various fields and for exchanging delegations and visits which promote bilateral friendship and cooperation. Hasan 'Ali is currently in Warsaw leading a Ba'th Party delegation to the PZPR's 10th congress.

Hasan 'Ali Returns

JN011944 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1723 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Regional Command, returned here this evening after leading a party delegation to the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers Party. During his stay in Warsaw, Hasan 'Ali signed a cooperation agreement between the Ba'th Party and the PZPR. He also discussed with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski bilateral relations and the prospects of developing them in the economic spheres as well as increasing the volume of bilateral trade. He also discussed with him arrangements for holding the next session of the Iraqi-Polish joint committee in Baghdad in November.

Housing Minister, Delegation Return From YAR

JN011453 Baghdad INA in English 1433 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, July 1, INA — Iraqi Minister of Housing and Reconstruction, Muhammad Fadil Husayn, and the accompanying delegation, today returned here concluding a several-day visit to the Arab Republic of Yemen. During the visit, the Iraqi minister signed for Iraq the joint minutes which culminated meetings of the sixth session of the Iraqi-Yemeni joint committee. The minutes stipulates for activating Iraqi-Yemeni trade and technical cooperation, facilitating exchange of industrial goods and trade items between them, besides furthering bilateral cooperation in the fields of transport, communications and education.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Soldiers in Iraq

JN301843 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Under the patronage of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the first batch of NCO's from the Palestinian forces stationed in fraternal Iraq graduated at an Iraqi Army training camp today. The graduation ceremony was attended by a number of senior Iraqi officials, a number of senior Iraqi Army officers, the commander of the Palestinian forces stationed in Iraq, and PLO representative in Iraq Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad. The ceremony began with the Palestinian and Iraqi national anthems. Units from the Palestinian forces passed in front of the main dais, festooned with the Palestinian and Iraqi flags. After the parade, Brother Abu 'Ammar made a speech which he began by praising the steadfast Iraqi Army along the eastern flank of the Arab nation, fighting under the leadership of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Abu 'Ammar greeted the Palestinian fighters in all areas of combat and struggle in the occupied homeland and in Lebanon. He said: You who form with your brothers in Iraq this connection and this strength are not only defending Palestine, Lebanon, and Iraq, but are defending the entire Arab nation so that this land will remain Arab.

The leader of the revolution said: At this difficult period during which many enemies are facing the nation, you are proving that you represent the dignity of the entire Arab nation, the nation's presence and existence. He added: In Lebanon you confront the serious plot to divide Lebanese territory and people so the plot to Balkanize the entire Arab region might come to pass. But we tell all our enemies this revolution is manned by steadfast men. The cohesion between the Palestinian and Iraqi revolutions will chastise all the agents, traitors, and enemies. Abu 'Ammar noted the path of struggle is very long, but will end in great victory. He repeated his pledge that we will continue on the same path until the great victory, and that we will continue to fight until we defeat all our enemies and return to Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,278

JN021648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,278 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The great Iraqi people and their valiant Armed Forces, who have waged the most splendid epics of heroism in defense of Iraq's territory, sovereignty, dignity, future, accomplishments, and free options in life, will continue to hold the reins of victory. The racist, tyrant, and spiteful clique which is ordered and helped by Zionism will reap only defeat and heavy losses. This clique will reap nothing from its aggression except God's curse and both defeat and disappointment. Our epics in the defensive and offensive battles will continue so we can safeguard the trust, defeat treason, maintain our country's radiant present and hoped-for future, and impose on the vicious enemies the will of justice and the logic of peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. After fierce fighting which continued from 2230 [1830 GMT] the night before last until this morning, the Iranian enemy managed to enter the Iranian city of Mehran as our forces completed their orderly withdrawal to our international border. During this battle, the criminal enemy suffered enormous losses in men, weaponry, and equipment.

2. Our gigantic Air Force, the spearhead in directing deadly strikes against the enemies, continued to perform its heroic duties in destroying the suspect tyrants. All day long today our planes launched bold raids in 150 combat missions during which they inflicted violent death on the rascal Khomeyniites and destruction on large quantities of their equipment, weaponry, and vehicles. After carrying out all their missions, the brave eagles returned safely to base in God's care.
3. The bold helicopter gunships today continued their daring raids on enemy forces. The brave cavaliers carried out 33 combat sorties during which they wiped out several enemy troop concentrations and destroyed their equipment and weapons. The cavaliers then returned safely to base in God's care.
4. An enemy F-5 plane attempted to penetrate our international border in the Mehran sector. Our fighter planes intercepted it and managed to down it in a dogfight at 0915 today. It was seen falling ablaze over enemy units and its pilot was seen bailing out. At 1330 today, another F-5 plane attempted to penetrate our international border in the same sector. Our brave air defense men intercepted it and managed to down it inside our territory. God bless the brave eagles of the air and the valiant air defense men.
5. Our brave units in the I Army Corps northern sector detected enemy soldiers estimated at 100 rascals and pounded them with artillery and mortar, killing or wounding a large number of them. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. The rest were forced to flee. An enemy patrol estimated at an infantry platoon attempted to advance on our forward positions in the same sector. The corps' brave soldiers confronted it with all types of weapons and forced it to flee after inflicting several casualties. The patrol left behind some of its weapons and equipment which were captured. Two enemy soldiers were also killed, five others were wounded, and one observation post was destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.
6. A heroic force from our capable units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris raided enemy positions opposite it. As soon as our heroic soldiers reached their target, the rascals fled, leaving behind nine rafts and two boats. Our fighters brought them back to base safely, praised be God.
7. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front delivered vehement strikes against enemy positions opposite them, destroying several of them in addition to two shovels, one ammunition dump, one vehicle, and one machine gun emplacement.
8. Four boats were destroyed and all their occupants killed and four infantry postiions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 July 1986

Asadabad Telecommunications Site Hit

JN021900 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1850 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes carried out a violent raid on the Iranian Asadabad telecommunications station at 1920 [1520 GMT] today. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi planes destroyed the station and set it ablaze before returning safely to base. He added the Iraqi fighter planes today carried out heroic raids on the vital installations which the Iranian regime is using for its hostile purposes.

Successful Khark Island Raid

JN031136 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1128 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our giant Air Force continues to deal crushing blows to the enemy's resources and supplies which it uses for aggression. Our daring planes carried out a new successful raid on the Khark Island facilities at 1320 [0920 GMT] today, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze, after which our brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned to base with their planes, praise be to God.
[Dated] 3 July 1986

King Chairs Occupied Territory Committee Meeting

JN021848 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn chaired a meeting of the higher committee for occupied territory affairs at the Prime Ministry at noon today. The meeting lasted about 4 hours. His Majesty King Husayn opened the meeting with a comprehensive analysis of the current stage of the Arab-Israeli conflict, explaining the social, economic, and human dimensions of the problem experienced by the Palestinian Arab people under 2 decades of Israeli occupation. He also explained and stressed the spheres of Jordan's pan-Arab duty to confront the consequences of occupation and consolidate the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied homeland.

The topics on the agenda were then discussed. They focused on ways and means to support steadfastness, entrench the Palestinian Arab people in their land, and maintain their identity. The discussion resulted in agreement on a number of recommendations and practical measures which will contribute to achieving this pan-Arab objective. The committee also acquainted itself with the broad outlines of the proposed 5-year development plan for the occupied territory.

Receives Egyptian Minister

JN021524 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, Egyptian minister of higher education and scientific research, at the Prime Ministry this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Minister of Higher Education Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad and Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbah.

Minister Makes Statement, Departs

JN030545 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, Egyptian minister of higher education and scientific research, left Amman yesterday evening following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. He also held talks with Minister of Higher Education Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad and a number of senior officials dealing with aspects of Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in the field of higher education and scientific research. An executive program for cultural and scientific cooperation was signed between the Jordanian and Egyptian Governments.

In a predeparture statement to a Jordanian News Agency correspondent, Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali expressed pleasure at meeting His Majesty King Husayn. He conveyed to his majesty greetings from his brother His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and briefed him on the results of his talks with his counterpart the higher education minister and officials in charge of scientific research in Jordan on cooperation between the two fraternal countries, particularly projects of joint scientific research. Seeing the minister off at the airport were Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, minister of higher education; Dr Ahmad al-Tal, the Ministry's secretary general; the Egyptian ambassador in Amman; and the embassy staff.

U.S. Senator Hart Arrives in Amman 2 Jul

JN030643 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] U.S. Senator Gary Hart arrived in Amman this evening on a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with senior Jordanian officials. The U.S. senator was received at the airport by Secretary General of the Royal Hashemite Court Dr Bassam al-Sakit, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Taysir Tuqan, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

House Speaker Al-Fayiz Views Arab World Contacts

PM021109 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
30 Jun 86 pp 1,2

[Nasr al-Majali report: "Al-Fayiz tells *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*: Jordan Is the Target of a Plot and Husayn Will Continue Efforts for Syrian-Iraqi Reconciliation"]

[Excerpts] London — Jordanian House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz has announced King Husayn will continue efforts to bring about Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation. He emphasized Saudi Arabia has an important role to play in this and in strengthening Arab solidarity and clearing the Arab atmosphere.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* at the conclusion of his official UK visit yesterday, Al-Fayiz said Saudi Arabia is the only Arab state which, to our gratitude, is still giving Jordan aid to enable it to play its national and pan-Arab role. Al-Fayiz said an Arab parliamentary reconciliation committee will soon tour the Arab countries to clear the Arab atmosphere and promote Arab reunion.

On Jordan's relations with with the PLO the Jordanian parliamentary official said he does not expect any dialogue between the two sides in the foreseeable future. He added King Husayn continuously exerts maximum effort to achieve Arab solidarity, which we in Jordan believe is the only way to strengthen the Arabs and pressure the United States into changing its policy toward Israel. For this reason King Husayn recently visited Iraq and Syria. His majesty was frank and clear in his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He managed to bridge the gap between the two sides' views and lay down a basis for eliminating differences between them. The two countries' foreign ministers were scheduled to meet, but for some unforeseen reasons the meeting was postponed, although it will take place soon, God willing.

He pointed out King Husayn will continue efforts to restore normal relations between fraternal Iraq and Syria. The Jordanian House of Representatives speaker also talked about Jordan's relations with the PLO leadership and the possibility of resuming the dialogue between the two sides and restoring their coordination. He said King Husayn has made great efforts on the Arab and international levels in the interest of the Palestinian cause and that last February he and the PLO agreed to make joint efforts to achieve a comprehensive and peaceful settlement to the Palestinian question, but for reasons connected with the PLO itself King Husayn has frozen his relations with the PLO leadership and suspended joint moves until the PLO leadership returns to a sound and ideal course.

Al-Fayiz answered a question about alleged strict Jordanian security measures against the kinfolk in the occupied territory. He said: For a start these allegations are rejected because Jordan does not differentiate between the people on the East Bank and those on the West Bank, because the Jordanian family is one united family and we look forward to the day when it can resume its historic role. As regards the measures you speak of which apply to the citizens of the West Bank, we look at them as measures to strengthen the steadfastness of the people there and they are measures originally agreed upon with the PLO. The aim is not to terrorize people, as Zionist circles and supporters claim, but to bolster the people's steadfastness and enable them to stay and not emigrate, because the Zionist enemy's primary aim is to seize the land and evict the people.

In his statement to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* the Jordanian House of Representatives speaker referred to the Zionist enemy's policy in favor of an alternative homeland. He said that Jordan is using all its efforts, energies, and resources to combat this abominable plot. I believe, he said, that no Arab citizen who is sincere in his Arabism and cause can be deceived by the Zionist maneuvers. The people in the occupied territory are well aware of the Zionist plot and its dimensions, and the complaints about the Jordanian measures emanate more from Zionist circles than from the people.

Livestock, Crops Hurt by Years of Drought

JN020826 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Livestock farmers and wheat growers in the rainfed regions of Jordan will be hit hardest by the current drought situation and it is possible that harvests may even fall below those of 1984, which was also a very dry year, according to Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director General Hasan Al-Nabulsi.

In an interview with the *Jordan Times*, Mr al-Nabulsi, who is also a member of the national drought relief committee, said that the situation this year was particularly serious as many farmers had not yet recovered the losses they incurred as a result of the drought in 1984. He estimates that approximately 50,000 farmers in the rainfed regions will be affected by the drought conditions.

The rainfall figures for the past winter were half the annual average and this year's grain harvest is expected to be low. Mr al-Nabulsi estimates the wheat production to be no higher than 12,000 to 14,000 tonnes; well below the average 62,000 tonnes.

The wheat grown in the northern plains near Irbid has also been hit by yellow rust so the final tally for the wheat harvest could be even lower. The poor wheat harvest means the government will need to import a minimum of 100,000 tonnes in the coming year.

The livestock sector will also feel the effects of the drought as Mr al-Nabulsi said that this year's local barley harvest will be "negligible." As in previous drought years, the drought relief committee has made provisions to import feed, mainly barley, in order to help livestock owners maintain their animals.

Mr al-Nabulsi foresees that 120,000 tonnes of barley will have to be imported through the Ministry of Supply in order to maintain stock and he added that barley imports from Iraq are to be increased. The JCO will distribute the imported feed through its centres in different parts of the Kingdom and will sell it at the controlled price of JD 55 per tonne, the same price as last year. The price may be reviewed, however, as world barley prices have dropped and this will enable the government to reduce its costly subsidy.

This year for the first time, the private sector will be allowed to import barley and sell it directly to the farmers. Mr al-Nabulsi said that private sector prices will depend on availability and quality.

In 1984 the JCO conducted a national sheep and goat count to determine the number of livestock in the Kingdom. Mr al-Nabulsi said the 1984 figure of 1.3 million sheep and 500,000 goats has not signficantly increased since then and the feed estimates will be based on these figures. The government has already banned imports of live sheep for slaughter, but Mr al-Nabulsi said that imports of all livestock should be stopped in order to save on the feed import bill. In 1984, the government banned the import of all livestock and increased chilled meat imports to ensure supplies of fresh meat.

Mr al-Nabulsi, however, did suggest that the government should take steps to ensure feed security by maintaining barley reserves of approximately 20,000 tonnes. He noted that although there are some projects to develop cereal production and pasture land, more attention should be given to rangeland management. Mr al-Nabulsi pointed out that almost 80 per cent of Jordan's total land area depends on rainfall for production.

The JCO director general did not rule out the possibility of the government requesting aid from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as it did in 1984 when food aid was provided to farmers to see them through the drought.

U.S. Hostage Donahue Released in Beirut

JN021217 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] News agencies have quoted Lebanese officials as saying that a U.S. hostage kidnapped by drug traffickers 22 months ago was released at the U.S. Embassy in East Beirut today. The released American, John Donahue from Florida, said he was an informer at the U.S. agency for combatting drugs. A spokesman for the embassy in East Beirut confirmed the release and allowed reporters to talk to him.

Pro-'Arafat Groups Reportedly Arrive in Sidon

NC022042 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] According to security information from the south, groups of armed Palestinians who support Yasir 'Arafat have entered Sidon through the port of Sidon. These groups have taken up positions inside the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah camps, as well as in some townships east of the area. Positions belonging to the Amal Movement in Sidon have also been militarily reinforced.

Country 'Semi-Paralyzed' by General Strike

NC030718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Lebanon, from one end to the other, has taken a united stand today. The high cost of living has brought the Lebanese together, as this pest does not discriminate between one community and another, and the wave of starvation has begun to affect various segments of the population.

Both the public and private sectors have been at a standstill since morning. Beirut and the rest of Lebanon are semi-paralyzed. Shops have closed and streets are deserted. The Bank of Lebanon and the other banks, as well as the stock exchange — the center of speculation in the dollar's rate, which is the cause of the high cost of living — have also closed.

Employees of the Information Ministry, Lebanon Radio, and the NNA will stop work for 10 minutes at 1030 today as an expression of solidarity with the public against starvation and war.

Television, Newspapers Affected

NC031034 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The public and private sectors, as well as the country's utilities, took part in a general strike today in response to a call from the General Labor Federation to protest deteriorating social and economic conditions.

Radio Free Lebanon and all other Lebanese radios operating on mediumwave interrupted their transmissions at 1030 today and carried a joint statement declaring their solidarity with the labor federation and the people of Lebanon. Lebanese television will not broadcast tonight, and local newspapers will not appear tomorrow in support of the federation's general strike.

All 3 Jul Air Traffic To Halt

NC021124 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] As an expression of solidarity with the General Workers Federation, which has called for a peaceful general strike tomorrow to protest the worsening social and economic crisis and to put an end to the civil war and the war of starvation, the staff of Beirut International Airport has decided to take part in the action as well. Traffic at the airport will come to a complete stop tomorrow. Middle East Airlines has announced the cancellation of all its flights to and from Beirut International Airport on Thursday, 3 July.

Forces Issue Statement on Deteriorating Economy

NC022035 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1612 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Lebanese Forces statement read by lawyer George 'Adwan, head of the Lebanese Forces General Secretariat, at a press conference on 2 July; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces view the military and political situation in our areas [Christian] with confidence. However, we are concerned about current economic and social development. The military front in these areas is firm, internal security conditions are fine, and political views are harmonious. In contrast to this, the prices of necessary goods are rising sharply, and some of these goods occasionally even disappear. The exchange rate of the Lebanese pound is decreasing in an unreasonable and sometimes artificial way. There is a crisis in the production sectors. Unemployment is rising steadily. Poverty is spreading. Despite all of this, some government departments still seem to disregard budget constraints.

Our primary concern today is the economic war. Our [Christian] community and the Lebanese Forces have learned to deal with the military war being waged against us. We have built the necessary institutions to fight this war and to resist. Now we must confront the ferocious economic war. We must find the proper means to accomplish this. We must formulate plans to resist and to survive.

The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee believes in social democracy and solidarity. Therefore, it will actively defend the rights of Lebanese citizens in general, and Christians in particular, in the face of menacing economic conditions, the government's incapacity to deal with the situation, and the boycott policy of the prime minister and certain other ministers. The Lebanese Forces regard the General Labor Federation's call for a strike as a legitimate action on the part of workers, businessmen, and citizens. Therefore, the Executive Committee makes the following announcement:

1. There is an urgent need to announce a social and economic state of emergency and to agree on solutions to ensure the

provision of basic food and medical supplies at reasonable prices. These supplies should be available in the markets at cost. Subsidies should also be provided so that these supplies can be sold at less than cost to the more needy sections of our population.
2. There is a need to formulate a social and economic salvation plan. Such a plan should be drafted in cooperation with the state's various organs, particularly the Finance and Economy Ministries, the Bank of Lebanon, and the Development and Construction Board.
3. The state must reduce unnecessary public expenditure. This should be decided according to a list of priorities for such expenditure.
4. Banks must be encouraged to rechannel their investments into production, particularly the industrial and agricultural sectors.
5. The cabinet is called upon to meet within 3 days. If it fails to do so, then its members should be considered as having resigned. By not meeting, they not only fail to find any solutions, but their very management of the crisis misses the mark.
6. A new government should be formed from politicians and technocrats who will put into practice an economic and social state of emergency and who will carry out a plan for economic and social salvation.

7. The Lebanese Forces support the General Labor Federation's call for a strike on 3 July 1986.

8. A comprehensive security truce should be observed by all parties in order to bring about an economic truce that may lessen the crisis and restore economic life to normal.

9. The Lebanese Forces are ready to place all their resources at the disposal of the state. They are ready to hand all the public utilities and ports under their control over to the state. They urge other parties to take similar steps.

10. The Lebanese Forces warn everyone of the dire consequences to be expected from the continuation of this economic war. We must take all the necessary measures to defend the interests of our people and their right to a free and respectable life. The Lebanese Forces will spare no effort in providing the basic and urgent needs of the people and in working for the establishment of complete social democracy for all citizens.

Gen 'Awn: Troops Can Restore Law, Not Security Plan

NC021709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] General Michel 'Awn, commander of the Army, has affirmed that the Army has never been stronger than it is today. It has the ability to restore law and order and impose the power of the state throughout Lebanon, from Al-Naqurah in the south to Al-Nahr al-Kabir in the north. In fact, he said, the Army is ready to do so.

Gen 'Awn added that the entire nation is anxious to rid itself of the inefficacy of laboratory experiments and lame security plans. They only prove that there is one correct way to get things done. It is high time, 'Awn emphasized, that everyone frankly admit this fact.

Khaddam Reaffirms Commitment to Security Plan

NC021143 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was quoted today as saying that his country would do its utmost to make West Beirut secure. The implementation of a security plan for the capital began on Saturday under Syrian auspices.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Sha'b*, Khaddam noted: We have clearly gotten some serious cooperation from all parties concerned. We have information that things are going well, and we would like to make it plain to all that we will not be lenient with anyone who tries to foil the security plan.

When asked about the failure to shut down all party offices, Khaddam replied: Our reports confirm that all of them have been closed. If you have any information to the contrary, we urge you to tell Syria about it. We will do what our responsibilities require on this vital question.

New Phalangist Leader Interviewed on Party Affairs

PM021349 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Jun 86 p 3

[Telephone interview with Phalangist Party Leader Dr George Sa'adah in Beirut by 'Ali Nun in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nun] Why has your election as Phalangist Party leader been regarded as a defeat for President al-Jumayyil?

[Sa'adah] President al-Jumayyil has nothing whatever to do with what has happened and is happening in the party. The elections were democratic elections in the full sense of the word, and it was the electing body which decided the outcome. If some people, for reasons of their own, consider the election results to be a defeat for President al-Jumayyil, then they are mistaken and do not know the history of the party.

[Nun] [Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman] Dr Ja'ja' withdrew from the Phalangist Party leadership elections, but will he withdraw his political plan which is different from the Phalangist Party's plan?

[Sa'adah] In its present structure the party Political Bureau represents all the party institutions and, if one may say so, all the political and ideological trends in it. I say that the decision-making power is in the hands of the Political Bureau as a whole, not the party leader or any particular member of the Political Bureau.

[Nun] What will happen to the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee as a body independent of the Phalangist Party?

[Sa'adah] It is true that the Lebanese Forces are an independent body, but that body was founded as an institution to include the Phalangist and non-Phalangist members of the Lebanese resistance.

[Nun] Are there any new contacts with Damascus?

[Sa'adah] There have been no party contacts with Damascus since the announcement of the tripartite agreement on 28 December 1985, but the bridges have not been cut. The heavy traffic has delayed the Phalangist Party's arrival at its destination, but we will march on.

[Nun] What about contacts between President al-Jumayyil and Damascus?

[Sa'adah] I am not President al-Jumayyil's official spokesman.

[Nun] But do you expect a new meeting between him and President Hafiz al-Asad?

[Sa'adah] I do not know.

[Nun] What do you think of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's call for President al-Jumayyil's and the cabinet's resignation in view of what he described as "everyone's failure in their salvation missions"?

[Sa'adah] This is a new thing in parliamentary democracy and it constitutes a violation of the Constitution, which we and everyone else say should be respected. The prime minister and the entire cabinet, not the president, are to blame, and criticism should be aimed at them because it is unreasonable to hold responsible someone whom the Constitution does not hold responsible.

UNRWA Relief Convoy Enters Burj al-Barajinah

NC021147 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A noticeable calm has prevailed in and around the Palestinian camps. As a result, an UNRWA relief convoy was able to enter Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1300. The convoy consisted of five trucks carrying food and medical supplies. Bulldozers have also continued to remove the barricades and fortifications.

Army Captain Wounded in Assassination Attempt

NC030903 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 0845 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] An attempt has been made on the life of Emile Hanna, a Lebanese Army captain. He was ambushed by gunmen this morning on the Zahlah-Al-Karak Road while on his way to work at the Al-Biqa' District command. The officer was shot and seriously wounded, and has been taken to Tall Shiha Hospital in Zahlah.

'Enemy' Patrol Attacked in South; Vehicle Destroyed

NC030646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Resistance fighters attacked an enemy mechanized patrol on the 'Alman-al-Qasr Road at dawn today. A 10-minute clash ensued, and an enemy vehicle was hit and its occupants killed or wounded. The Israeli enemy admitted this morning that two of agent Lahd's militiamen were wounded last night when members of the resistance attacked their position in Al-'Ayshiyah with rockets. The enemy radio gave no further details.

Al-Zu'bi Receives Lebanese Chamber Deputy Speaker

JN011553 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi today received Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies.

They reviewed the parliamentary relations between the two fraternal countries. Abu Fadil praised Syria's pan-Arab role in Lebanon, as well as its persistent efforts to entrench security, establish accord, and maintain the unity of Lebanon's territory and people.

During the meeting, Al-Zu'bi affirmed Syria will spare no effort to extend a helping hand to the Lebanese brothers. He said that Syria is placing all its resources to stop fighting and bloodshed, restore cohesion among Lebanese, and assist them in liberating their territory from the Israeli occupation and safeguarding the unity of land and people.

Minister of State al-Na'ib Meets Soviet Envoy

JN011924 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov at noon today. During the meeting, talks revolved around the current situation in the region, recent developments, and international issues of common interest, as well as the friendly relations between Syria and the Soviet Union.

PDRY Chairman Al-'Attas Visits Al-Qunaytirah

JN301623 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Al-Qunaytirah — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, accompanied by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah at 1115 today.

Chairman Al-'Attas delivered a speech expressing gratitude and appreciation to officials of Al-Qunaytirah Province for the warm reception he was accorded.

He said: I am paying this visit to Al-Qunaytirah Province in the context of our visit to fraternal Syria — heroic Syria, Syria of struggle, steadfastness, and confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies as well as the separate, capitulationist plans to liquidate our first cause, which is the cause of Arabs and the Palestinian people as well as their future, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

Chairman Al-'Attas added that Syria under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad has proved, despite all circumstances and the bad Arab situation, its ability, which is the Arab ability and will to confront and foil all plans to harm the dignity and sovereignty of our Arab nation.

He said: We hail the steadfastness of heroic, militant Syria while visiting the city of Al-Qunaytirah today and as it celebrates the 12th anniversary of its liberation which expresses Arab will and the strong determination to liberate the entire land, regain the usurped land, liberate Palestine, and establish an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

Al-'Attas said: We in the PDRY are exerting every effort to create the Yemeni ability that can contribute, along with the Syrian and Arab abilities, to acheiving all the objectives of our Arab nation. Later, Chairman al-'Attas and those accompanying him toured the city and became acquainted with the savage, inhuman destruction carried out by the treacherous Zionist hand against this heroic city, a destruction that expresses the Zionists' savagery and brutality and their hostility to civilization and mankind. Chairman al-'Attas also visited the martyrs' cemetery in the city and placed a wreath of flowers on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Officials Hold Talks

JN301638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, today met with Comrade Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and Dr Ja'far Hamid, assistant PDRY planning minister, members of the delegation accompanying PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas during his current visit to Syria.

Talks dealt with bilateral cooperation in economic and social development and ways to promote it, as well as with laying down bases for cooperation in planning and benefiting from Syria's technical and scientific expertise, particularly in weaving and the textile industry. Promoting trade was also discussed.

Al-Shar' Confers With Counterpart

JN302023 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali this evening. The meeting was attended by Diya'allah al-Fattal, the foreign minister's assistant for political affairs. Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab Homeland Department of the PDRY Foreign Ministry. Talks revolved around bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

Al-'Attas Makes Departure Statement

JN011351 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1240 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 1 Jul (SANA) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, left Damascus this morning following a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad.

President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a statement to reporters before departing Damascus in which he said: As we depart Damascus we are pleased to thank President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as the brother Syrian officials, for the hospitality and good welcome accorded to us during our visit to sisterly Syria, as well as for the fraternal militant sentiments which prevailed in all our talks, meetings, and visits in this fraternal country — sentiments which sincerely expressed brotherhood and support for our democratic nationalist system under the YSP and the struggle of our Yemeni people for the sake of their social progress and unity.

Our visit was successful, positive, and fruitful. It will contribute to bolstering bilateral relations in various fields and serving our Arab causes. The visit affirmed our stand alongside heroic Syria in its steadfastness against Zionist and imperialist designs and threats, as well as all attempts against our Arab struggle and legitimate rights in sovereignty and progress.

We reaffirm our country's full support for Syria's steadfastness and call on Arab brothers to consolidate this steadfastness which defends Arab land, sovereignty, dignity, and existence.

We believe that exerting all efforts is a national and pan-Arab responsibility toward unifying Arab ranks to confront imperialist and Zionist challenges, the latest of which was the U.S. attack on the fraternal Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

President al-'Attas concluded his statement as follows: From the depths of our hearts, we greet the steadfastness of Syria and its fraternal people under struggler Hafiz al-Asad, affirming that we are with them in the same militant trench against the enemies of our peoples' freedom, sovereignty, and progress.

Al-'Attas, Delegation Depart

JN011155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, left Damascus this morning following a visit to Syria at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad. President Hafiz al-Asad headed those who saw Al-'Attas off at Damascus International Airport.

Tunisian Assembly President Meets With Al-Kasm

JN021208 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Tunisian National Assembly President Mahmoud Messadi at 1100 today.

Attending the meeting were Shakir Su'ayyid, head of the Arab and foreign affairs committee at the People's Assembly; Muhammad Farid al-Sharif, Tunisian ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting, Messadi conveyed to Al-Kasm greetings from Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mazali. The talks dealt with basic issues related to the Arab nation's struggle, and the pan-Arab requirements to acheive a strong Arab soldiarity against the major enemy, Israel, and its allies.

The talks also dealt with the importance of promoting bilateral relations, and of expanding Arab parliamentary and popular meetings which would bolster joint Arab action and deepen Arab awareness of all challenges. At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked Messadi to convey his greetings to Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

Confers With Al-Ahmar

JN021606 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has affirmed the importance of joint Arab action to achieve effective Arab soldiarity against the aggression of Israel and imperialist forces.

During a meeting with Mahmoud Messadi, president of the Tunisian National Assembly, and his accompanying delegation today, Comrade al-Ahmar referred to the importance of mobilizing Arab official and popular resources in a joint Arab effort to confront Israel's aggression and imperialist and Zionist schemes, liberate occupied Arab territories, attain the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, and establish their independent state in the land of Palestine.

For his part, Messadi praised Syria's pan-Arab role under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the Zionist enemy and safeguarding the Arab nation's dignity and pride. He affirmed the importance of consolidating Syria's might and supporting its steadfastness.

Talks With Khaddam

JN021903 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Tunisian National Assembly Speaker Mahmoud Messadi and his delegation this evening. The Tunisian ambassador in Damascus and Shakir al-Sa'id, head of the Arab and foreign affairs committee of the People's Assembly, attended the meeting. Talks dealt with the current Arab situation.

Cypriot Economic Delegation Arrives for Talks

JN291414 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jun (SANA) — Cypriot Finance Minister Khristos Mavrellis arrived here today heading a Cypriot economic delegation on a 5-day visit to Syria. The delegation comprises representatives from the Communication and Commerce Ministries, the central bank's planning commission, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were Dr Sabah Baqjali, minister of state for planning affairs; a number of concerned officials and technicians of the state's planning commission; the Cypriot ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

In a statement on arrival, Mavrellis explained he will attend the meetings of the third session of the Joint Syrian-Cypriot Committee for Economic, Scientific, Technical, and Industrial Cooperation, which was formed in accordance with the agreement concluded between the two countries in 1975.

The Cypriot minister hailed the economic and trade relations between Syria and Cyprus, as well as Syria's stand supporting efforts for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

Meets With Al-Kasm

JN301210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Cypriot Finance Minister Khristos Mavrellis at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Sabah Baqjali and the Cypriot ambassador in Damascus.

Talks dealt with the results of the third session of the joint Syrian-Cypriot committee for economic, scientific, educational, cultural, and industrial cooperation as well as the currrent talks to strengthen cooperation. They affirmed the importance of developing and expanding this cooperation in the service of both friendly countries' interests and aspirations.

TISHRIN on Syria's Role, U.S.-Israeli 'Threats'

JN020628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Tishrin* says: It is no exaggeration to say Syria today holds most of the keys to pan-Arab decisionmaking, representing the desires of the entire Arab people, and defending the nation's causes, future, and existence.

This fact is now taken for granted in the Arab region, which has compelled others to deal with Syria directly if they want to deal with a Middle East issue, and which has made it not only difficult but impossible to bypass or jump over the Syria obstacles.

While it is true that this gives Syria an extremely important position and a crucial role in the region, it also exposes it to unlimited dangers and plots. Those who are lying in wait for Syria and its revolutionary leadership are numerous. They are trying to sell soiled goods in the Arab region which they falsely call peace.

It seems that the U.S. and Israeli warmongers have realized that selling their soiled goods is contingent on Syria's stand. Syria was able to foil such liquidation deals more than once. It is no secret that Syria was exposed to various threats and temptations and was subjected to great economic, political, and military pressures not with the aim of winning it over to support the deal of capitulation, because Syria's enemies know that this is impossible; but to secure Syria's silence and make it tolerate the U.S.-Istaeli initiatives to settle the Middle East problem or some related crises such as Lebanon and the 17 May agreement.

Tishrin adds: Today, all of us observe this U.S.-Israeli- reactionary onslaught against Syria, its leadership, and its role. Sometimes they try to brand it as terrorist to justify punishing it militarily, economically, and politically. Sometimes they spread and feed rumors and launch campaigns of lies and confusion through hostile and Western media to weaken the internal front as a first step to weakening Syria's position, neturalizing Syria's stance, and promoting the capitulatory deal.

Syria's enemies may believe that this latest weapon may enable them to realize what they could not realize through other means of pressure, that it will ensure their success this time.

However, Syria's experience has often demonstrated that this weapon, just like other weapons of pressure and threats, is a blunt weapon which cannot affect Syria's decisionmaking or change Syria's pan-Arab methodology.

Concluding its comment, *Tishrin* says: Syria's march on the path of progress and socialism is continuing. Nobody will be able to deviate the march of the masses from its straight path. Pressures and new weapons of the imperialists and Zionists will not be able to force Syria to retreat in the face of the onslaught. Syria will continue to shoulder its major pan-Arab responsibilities and defend the goals to which it has devoted itself regardless of the cost or pressures.

Further Governmental Reaction to Shin Bet Affair

Shamir Denies Responsibility

TA030812 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
3 Jul 86 pp 2, 13

[Report by Shlomo Naqdimon, Roni Shaqed, and Bina Barzel]

[Excerpt] "I learned about the Shin Bet affair when Re'uven Hazaq came to see me," Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told *Yedi'ot Aharonot* last night. Shamir's remarks are the first public comment on the question of his responsibility, in his capacity as prime minister, for the events that started the "Shin Bet affair."

In other words, Shamir is saying that he was let in on the affair by Re'uven Hazaq at approximately the same time Shim'on Peres learned about it, namely about 8 months ago. Thus Shamir is giving a totally different version than that of Avraham Shalom, the Shin Bet director.

Re'uven Hazaq was the deputy director of the Shin Bet. On 29 October 1985 he had a meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in which he claimed that the events surrounding the No 300 bus affair were not conducted properly.

Our correspondent asked Shamir: How is it possible that as prime minister you did not know about events described as serious and attributed to a man holding a most senior post under your personal subordination?

Shamir's reply: "It was not only I who did not know; nobody else knew."

Another question submitted to him was: In closed sessions of the various alignment forums, particularly of the ministers and the Knesset faction, Prime Minister Peres was reported to have said the following: The Shin Bet director told me that as far as events in the field during the operation, he had all-encompassing backing. As far as events following the storming of the bus, which the attorney general had asked be investigated, the Shin Bet director had unofficial backing. These remarks have been denied neither by Peres nor the Shin Bet director. What is your reaction?

Shamir's reply: "It is completely inconceivable to me that such remarks would have been made by anybody. That is simply impossible."

It should be noted that senior sources in the Likud have voiced harsh criticism of Avraham Shalom, the resigning Shin Bet director. The sources said that he is not telling the truth and that his statement to the president that he acted with "authorization and permission" is not true. Associates of Shamir argue that he did not issue the order to kill the two terrorists who were taken off the No 300 bus alive. According to these associates, Shamir thought that the two had been killed at the initiative of the security men who were on the scene. He did not approve the killing, back it a posteriori, or authorize the cover-up and suborning of evidence that has been attributed to the Shin Bet director. Shamir's associates add that a man who led two commissions of inquiry by the nose, that is the Shin Bet director, would also not hesitate to make false accusations against Shamir. In a meeting of the Likud ministers yesterday, Shamir said he did not know that the clemency request submitted by the Shin Bet director had stated that all his actions in connection with the No 300 bus had been carried out with the "authorization and permission" of the political level. According to Shamir, he did not have the text of the request in front of him while other members of the Inner Cabinet did.

Shamir Ready for Early Elections

TA021850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Likud ministers said this evening that they believe Yitzhaq Shamir would be prepared to go to early elections over the Shin Bet affair. Shamir's media adviser said that the High Court of Justice's decision is a new factor in the affair which necessitates new considerations. He confirmed that Yitzhaq Shamir did not know of the phrasing of the pardon request submitted by the Shin Bet director, which stated that all the events in the No 300 affair occurred with authorization and permission. Minister Shamir, who appeared in 'Akko last night, said that he only learned of the whole affair 6 months ago.

Shinuy To Leave Coalition If No Inquiry

TA021917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Shinuy Central Council has decided that it will pull out of the government if an investigation into the Shin Bet affair is not conducted. Reference is to an investigation based on the Law of Commissions of Inquiry or a police investigation by order of the High Court of Justice. The Shinuy Movement's presidium will summon a special meeting following the hearings at the High Court of Justice, in order to decide when to withdraw.

Peres, Rabin Interviewed on Arms Sales to Iran

TA022016 [Editorial Report] Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew at 1840 GMT on 2 July begins broadcasting the regularly scheduled 40-minute weekly interview program "Moqed," this week with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, interviewed by correspondents Yoram Ronen and Moshe Shlonsky, live.

The program opens with videotapes and questions and answers concerning the Entebbe rescue operation, which took place 10 years ago and is the subject of anniversary celebrations in Israel today. The discussion turns to the issue of international terrorism and Israel's efforts against terrorism. In response to a question on the presence of terrorists in Lebanon, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin makes the following statement: "Most of the terrorists who were evacuated from Lebanon to Tunisia, to Southern Yemen, to Sudan, to Iraq, to Jordan, have not returned to Lebanon. First, the number of those who have returned from among the 'Arafatist terrorist elements is a number of a few hundred. Do not forget that there are between 250,000 and 300,000 Palestinians. They are in concentrations, in the refugee camps. Let us begin from the south: Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, Tripoli. They do not at all need to bring thousands of those who were evacuated from Lebanon to Lebanon. They are simply sending a few hundred commanders, organizers, and, mainly, money. The potential is there in Lebanon: Thousands of Palestinians, who undoubtedly have motivation, inspired by everything that is occurring in Lebanon. They have weapons. They have everything they need to defend themselves, and therefore your description of a sort of exodus back to Lebanon by those who were evacuated does not exist, it does not exist in reality. Even the sending of a few hundred of 'Arafat's personnel, that is also worrisome and must be dealt with, but let us, first of all, present the facts as they are."

The discussion then turns to other, current national issues, and in response to a question on the report in the West German magazine *Stern* about an investigation into arms dealing between Israel and Iran, Defense Minister Rabin says: "According to what I have been told on this affair, we are not involved." Prime Minister Shim'on Peres remarks: "I would like to add, why are you linking the matter of the war against terrorism and arms sales? The war against terrorism is a concern to this country, and a matter for cooperation between countries. The fact that there are many Israelis who are looking for one type of opportunity or another, generally a commercial opportunity in the field of weapons, does not commit the State of Israel, nor do I propose now that we place responsibility on this country for the acts of private individuals."

The interview then turns to a review of the Shin Bet affair and Prime Minister Peres notes that now everything is on hold awaiting the results of the case before the Israeli Supreme Court.

Syrians 'Reportedly' Leave Mashgharah in S. Lebanon

TA030630 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Syrian paratroopers have reportedly been withdrawn from the southeastern Lebanese town of Mashgharah, which they entered about two weeks ago to quell fighting between rival leftist and Muslim fundamentalist factions.

The June 15 Syrian deployment halted four days of heavy fighting between the Syrian-allied Syrian Nationalist Socialist Party and the Hizballah, or Party of God, and extremist Shi'ite faction backed by Iran.

ASL's Lahd Against Withdrawal From Lebanon

TA020731 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Should Israel withdraw from the security zone in Lebanon, the Syrians would return to the area and no one would be able to prevent the return of the Palestinians, Gen. Antoine Lahd, the commander of the south Lebanon army, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Asked if Israel should come to an agreement with the Shi'ite's main organization Amal, Lahd said that Amal was split into many small and local organizations and did not exist as a united organization.

"There is no Amal organization," he said. "The Shi'ites have no real leadership, and their local leaders, along with the local Druse leadership, cannot provide Israel with any guarantees concerning security in the north."

Lahd predicted that Palestinians and Khomeyni supporters would soon overrun Tyre. "I wish I was wrong," he said.

He added that Palestinian attempts to infiltrate into Israel through the security zone were launched only from Shi'ite-controlled areas and that most of the katyusha rockets aimed at Israel's northern settlements were also fired from Shi'ite areas.

If Israel decided to withdraw from the security zone, continued Lahd, the Shi'ites in the area would have to act against Israel because they were not independent and took orders from outside powers like Syria and Iran. Israel would then be forced to launch a new "Peace for Galilee" war.

France Decides To Boost Economic Cooperation

TA302000 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jun 86

[Text] France's economic policy toward Israel has undergone a change. The new French Government has decided to act vigorously to increase cooperation with Israel and has given its "go ahead" to French companies to enter into joint enterprises with Israeli companies and to invest in Israel.

An agreement along this vein was reached during the talks held by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir with French Administration officials last week. Shamir met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, with the minister in charge of economic supervision, Edouard (Baladur), and with the minister responsible for foreign trade, Michel (Noir).

Jerusalem attributes great importance to these French declarations which followed prolonged negotiations that matured upon the establishment of the new government in France. The first sign of the increased economic cooperation between the two countries may be seen soon: Two French economic ministers are about to visit Israel at the head of a delegation of industrialists who will try to locate possible projects for joint cooperation. An agreement on this was reached during Shamir's talks in France.

Mordekhay Drori, the assistant Foreign Ministry director general for economic affairs, has told *Ma'ariv* that the larger French industrial plants are not eager to establish contact with Israel for fear of the Arab boycott, which grants special significance to the new French Administration's declaration of intentions.

Jordan Pledges Aid for Palestinian-Led W. Bank Towns

TA010834 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] Jordan has pledged support for the appointment of four local Palestinians as mayors in the West Bank and has promised to supply funds to their municipalities if they are appointed, Palestinian sources said yesterday.

The Jordanian pledge is said to have been made to Muhammad al-Ja'bari, who returned recently from a visit to Amman, reportedly at Jordan's invitation.

Al-Ja'bari was told by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i that Jordan would support the appointment of four West Bank Palestinians: Al-Ja'bari as mayor of Hebron, Abdal Fatah Dudin as mayor of Dura, Walid Mustafa as mayor of Al-Birah, and Khalil Musa as mayor of Ramallah, the sources said.

Jordan said it would support the municipalities of the four towns if the proposed candidates were appointed, and would give them financial aid under its recently announced five year development plan for the West Bank. Jordan has reportedly pledged $150 million for the plan.

Though Al-Ja'bari had not rejected the Jordanian proposals, sources in Hebron said yesterday he would only agree to run if he received wide public support. Dudin, a relative of Village Leagues head Mustafa Dudin and Jordanian Minister for Occupied Territories Marwan Dudin, left this week for Amman, reportedly at Jordan's invitation.

Government Protests Anti-Semitism in Egyptian Media

TA291143 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The Israeli Embassy in Washington has informed the State Department of Israel's concern about extremely strong anti-Semitic and anti-Israel expressions which have appeared over the last few weeks in Egypt's official papers. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir discussed the matter last week with his French hosts, too. Senior political sources in Jerusalem have said that "the expressions of hostility toward Israel in the Egyptian press have reached peaks that have not been recorded since the peace process was first launched."

Below are some of the examples collected by the Foreign Ministry as relayed to U.S. and Egyptian bodies:

In an interview with Sawt al-'Arab, Egypt's official radio, a few days ago, an aide to the Egyptian information minister said about the Shin Bet affair that "Egypt regards this affair as a manifestation of Israel's aggressive and terrorist nature, which has characterized it from the establishment of the state to this very day."

Regarding the Pollard affair, the Egyptian paper *Al-Musawwar*, which is affiliated with the Egyptian Administration, wrote this week: "Israel will not hesitate to betray its ally and sell the CIA to the highest bidder. All the Arab countries, Egypt in particular, must learn a lesson from that and realize that Israel will not distinguish between a friend and a foe in carrying out espionage activity and stealing secrets."

The official paper *Al-Ahram* wrote that "the election of Waldheim will create an opening for the West to free itself from the paranoia world Zionism in general and Israel in particular have inflicted on it and exploited to make political, economic, and psychological gains."

Akhbar al-Yawm ran an article that attributed to Zionism the intention of conquering the whole world "in accordance with the Talmudic plan." *Al-Jumhuriyah* claimed that "the leaders of the Zionist Movement who settled in Palestine cooperated with Hitler's Nazi government."

The foreign minister has instructed Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador to Cairo, to inform the Egyptian Foreign Ministry of Israel's dismay over the prevailing tone in the Egyptian press. He maintains that this tone conflicts with the desire to educate the Egyptian public, and most importantly the youth, to embrace peace.

Egyptians on Hunger Strike Over Deportation Delay

TA020913 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] Ten Egyptian prisoners began hunger strikes in the Ashqelon Prison 2 days ago as a protest against the authorities' handling of their deportation. Prisons Commissioner Rafi Suissa said yesterday that these prisoners had been sentenced to terms of several months for illegally infiltrating and staying in Israel.

They recently concluded their terms, and Israel has taken steps to deport them back to Egypt. According to Suissa, however, Egypt is refusing to take them back. He said that even though the Egyptian prisoners are now on hunger strikes, their behavior while serving their sentences was exemplary. They are now occupying vital space in the prison and thereby increasing the overcrowding in Israeli prisons.

The Prison Service is awaiting the authorities' decision to deport the prisoners, despite the fact that the Egyptians are refusing to take them back. At this point contacts are being held on this issue. Yesterday it was impossible to get the reaction of Muhammad Basyuni, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv.

Bomb Explodes Near UNIFIL Unit in S. Lebanon

TA030435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] In south Lebanon, a bomb exploded yesterday next to a UNIFIL armored troop-carrier. There were no injuries. UN Headquarters told the Voice of Israel that both the Israel Army and the south Lebanese army have searched dozens of villages in the security zone following the recent wave of incidents.

Palestinian Killed When Bomb Explodes in Hands

TA030432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] A Palestinian from the village of Kafr al-Dik near Nabulus has been killed by a bomb which exploded in his hands. The incident occurred at the beginning of the week but was released only last night. The dead man has been identified by Palestinian sources as 30-year-old Jihad Dik. Another man was arrested following the incident.

BRIEFS

June Soviet Emigration — Immigration to Israel from the Soviet Union has reached an all-time low. According to figures released by the Council for Soviet Jewry, 55 Jews left the Soviet Union in June. Of these, only 13 came to Israel. If this trend continues, 1986 will show the poorest immigration rate of Soviet Jews since the establishment of the state. [Text] */Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jul 86 p 4 TA/*

New Muslim Committee Chairman — Shefar'am Mayor Ibrahim Nimr Husayn has been appointed chairman of the Israeli Arabs Muslim Committee by Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, the head of the East Jerusalem Supreme Muslim Council, during a historic visit to Shefar'am. The two discussed several issues which concern Israeli Muslims and ways to help the needy of the Muslim community, especially students studying in Israel and abroad. They also discussed the building of new mosques and the restoration of cemeteries and Arab neighborhoods in mixed towns. It was decided to give ioans under favorable terms to those needing improved housing conditions. [Text] */Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Jun 86 TA/*

Unemployment Statistics — During January-March 1986, unemployment reached 7.2 percent of the civilian work force, compared with 6.7 percent during October-December 1985. Figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics also show that 105,000 people sought work each week during the first 3 months of 1986. [Summary] */Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Jun 86 p 4 TA/*

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Reiterates Stands on Sahara, Palestinians

LD010336 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN party secretary general, this morning presided over the work of the 16th session of the FLN Central Committee. He made an important and directive speech in which he touched on the most important domestic and foreign issues.

In the international field, the president of the republic and secretary general of the party noted the developments well known to the Arab area both its eastern and western regions. Concerning the Arab Maghreb he again recalled that Algeria has never ceased to believe in the policy of dialogue, has endeavored to clear the atmosphere between brothers, and to find practical solutions to the bilateral issues and question, bearing in mind that the issue of the unity in the Arab Maghreb would have made some great strides had it not been for the continuation of the Saharan problem. He stressed that the struggle that is being waged by the people of the Western Sahara to exercise their legitimate right of self-determination and independence is a just struggle. It has earned wide support and recognition in and outside the African Continent, but conditions surrounding this issue have prevented some Arab governments from seeing the real nature of the struggle for decolonization of the area.

President Chadli Bendjedid recalled that Algeria had encouraged the initiative adopted by President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman, and by the Secretary General Perez de Cuellar aimed at mediation between the Moroccan and Saharan sides in implementation of OAU Resolution 104 and UN Resolution 5040 calling for a political situation to the issue. He pointed out that the initiative has so far produced no positive result due to the intransigence of the Moroccan regime.

After touching on the factors which led to the failure of holding an Arab summit despite the challenges which confront the Arab nation in several areas of the region, he talked about the initiative which Algeria had called for in order to bring about a meeting of the Palestinian resistance groups, and in this connection he explained the nature of the Algerian role which supports the Palestinian revolution. This role rejects interference in domestic affairs of the Palestinians. The current situation makes it imperative that the Palestinian resistance groups not only meet but also discuss and establish a clear political formula which takes into consideration the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people namely, establishing an independent Palestinian state and also takes into consideration the pan-Arab dimensions of the Palestinian issue in the area. This must ensure that every attempt seeking to (?liquidate) the Palestinian issue and shatter the ranks of the Palestinians in the way that serves the imperialist and Zionist plans is confronted.

Thus, the Palestinian revolution can provide the necessary conditions to stop the plots of liquidation, the brutal killing of Palestinians and the entrenchment of their destitution.

Ibrahimi Briefs Bendjedid on Talks With Al-Asad

LD011226 Algiers APS in English 1042 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, [date indistinct] (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid audienced Monday here Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi who briefed him on the visit he made to Syria where he submitted a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad.

Yugoslavia's Mikulic Departs After Final Talks

LD010230 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] There was a final session of Algerian-Yugoslav talks this afternoon between Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and Branko Mikulic, the president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. They discussed strengthening bilateral cooperation, particularly in science and technology, and the establishment of an Algerian-Yugoslav joint commission. Mr Mikulic left Algiers this afternoon. At the end of a 3-day official visit, he assessed his talks with Algerian leaders as constructive and fruitful.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PDRY's Al-'Attas 2 Jul

LD022322 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2200 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday evening [2 July] between the brother leader of the revolution and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the PDRY, at the start of the official visit which Al-'Attas began yesterday to the Great Al-Jamahiriyah.

Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas held a meeting yesterday morning and attended by the brother secretary of the popular committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the delegation which is accompanying Chairman al-'Attas.

YAR President Comments on Visit, Departs

LD021516 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Yemen Arab Republic president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and his accompanying delegation departed Tripoli at noon [12 Jul] following a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

A grand seeing-off ceremony was held for Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at Tripoli International Airport where Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Libyan Arab Armed Forces commander in chief, and Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi led the farewell party. Members of the General People's Committee, a number of officers from the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and heads of Arab and foreign political missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah participated in the seeing-off ceremony.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made a statement to JANA: As we are leaving our homeland, the land of fraternal Al-Fatih, it pleases me to express my consideration for, and satisfaction with, the great hospitality and welcome with which we were received by our brothers in the fraternal Jamahiriyah, at the head of whom is Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great al-Fatih of September, throughout our visit during which we held discusions with leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his colleagues in the Jamahiriyah.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said these discussions were characterized by a sincerely friendly and fraternal spirit and in which the best sentiments of deep ties and strong relations of struggle between the two revolutions prevailed.

He also declared that the discussions dealt with the practical steps for achieving Arab unity and examined the conditions through which the Arab world is passing, as well as seeking ways to reach a common viewpoint to strengthen the sincere work for attending to all of the conditions of disunity and fragmentation. He also affirmed that the northern part of the homeland believes that the opportunity is suitable for achieving Arab unity in these crucial moments and in conditions of a lack of Arab solidarity. He said this work, if realized, will constitute a strong shield for the Arab nation, and will enable it to face the dangers and resist all the hostile plans and conspiracies against it.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih added: We are very happy with the brothers in the Jamahiriyah who gave us this opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the great Al-Fatih revolution's great achievements and development gains in all fields for the fraternal Libyan people. During this visit we have seen the traces of the failed barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the fraternal Jamahiriyah which was aimed at innocent citizens, old people, children, and women, and the peaceful residents.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih pointed out that U.S. imperialism's aggressive intentions reflects a feeling of hatred for the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation. He also declared in his statement that this visit has offered him and the members of this delegation the opportunity to meet with the officials in the southern part of the homeland under the leadership of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and to discuss, with the participation of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, more serious work serving the cause of the two Yemeni sector's reunification.

USSR's Gorshkov-Led Delegation Departs 30 June
LD011248 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jul (JANA) — Leonid Gorshkov, CPSU Central Committee member and RSFSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and the delegation accompanying him, departed Tripoli yesterday evening after participating in the Soviet Cultural Week in the Great Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA, Leonid Gorshkov vigorously condemned the U.S.-Atlantic barbaric and failed aggression against the Arab Libyan people. He also hailed the success of the Soviet Cultural Week held in the Great Jamahiriyah, stressing the importance of further consolidating the existing relations between the two friendly countries.

JANA Ceases Operations in Spain 1 July
LD021540 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0753 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid, 2 Jun (KUNA) — KUNA has learned that the Madrid office of the Libyan news agency — JANA — laid off all of its non-Libyan employees 30 June and ceased its operations last night [1 July]. This step was taken without prior announcement and without notifying any official or nonofficial quarters in Spain. It is expected that the termination of the agency's operations in the Spanish capital will be officially announced at the end of July.

A non-Libyan source in Jana told KUNA that the closure of the office was due to pure economic reasons and that JANA will close down a number of its foreign offices in view of the financial difficulties it is experiencing. The JANA office in Madrid commenced operations in 1979 and eight persons used to work there — an editor, a translator, plus Libyan administrative staff.

MAURITANIA

South Korean Minister Arrives for Visit 30 Jun
AB012220 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 1 Jul (AFP) — The South Korean minister of government administration, Chong Kwan-yong, arrived in Nouakchott last night with a message from South Korean president to the Mauritanian head of state, Colonel Maaouyia Sid Ahmed Ould Taya. Mr Chong did not disclose the contents of the message but he indicated that his visit to Nouakchott fell within the framework of the "excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries."

The South Korean minister of government administration is due to hold talks today with the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, as well as with his Mauritanian counterpart, Soumare Oumar.

MOROCCO

Filali Confers With British Foreign Minister
LD012239 Rabat MAP in English 1214 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] London, July 1st (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali conferred here Monday with British counterpart Sir Geoffrey Howe. Talks centered on relations between the two countries, the situation in the Mediterranean, the enlargement of the EEC to Spain and Portugal, and major international issues. Filali explained the impact of the EEC enlargement on Morocco, and expressed the wish to see Great Britain, now chairing the European Community, defend the Moroccan stance in talks on a new Morocco-EEC accord.

A spokesman of the foreign office described talks by Filali and Howe as "very useful" adding they also covered the Maghreb and Middle East issues. The head of Moroccan diplomacy also conferred the same day with Alan Clarke, secretary of state in charge of trade, and British businessmen of the "Middle East Association".

SUDAN

Premier Al-Mahdi on USSR, Numayri Extradition

PM011331 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Jun 86 p 6

[Part II of interview with Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by 'Irfan Nizam al-Din in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nizam al-Din] Does the same thing apply to your Moscow visit?

[Al-Mahdi] The only exception I make is the visit to the Soviet Union, not for any special reason other than the fact that after the demise of the Numayri regime we, as political forces, continuously stressed to the transitional government that Numayri had ruined our relations with the Soviet Union because he used the method of undermining these relations as a means of getting closer to the United States. We have nothing to do with these equations. We want relations with all states in the interest of Sudan. So that anomaly in our relations with the Soviet Union must be corrected. During the transitional period there was some talk in that context and as a result the Soviet Union sent a delegation to Sudan for talks with Sudanese officials. There was mention of an invitation to the then Sudanese prime minister, who expressed a willingness to respond. Under the circumstances, the Soviets suggested July 1986 for the visit. That was the picture in front of me when I assumed my responsibilities. Then the Soviet ambassador paid me a visit and I told him there are fixed principles in the policies of states, that interests do not change with the change of governments, and that like the previous government we want to improve and develop our relations with the Soviet Union, so I had no objection to sticking to the dates proposed by the former prime minister.

So this is the exceptional case in my foreign visits. It is part of the commitments made by the previous government in pursuit of a nationalist course and in rectification of the course of our relations with the Soviet Union so as to strike a balance in our relations with the West and the East.

[Nizam al-Din] You still have said nothing about the question of Numayri's extradition. It has been reported that he has been politically active in that he has written some letters and other things.

[Al-Mahdi] Numayri's extradition to Sudan is a popular demand which neither I nor anyone else can abandon. Anyone who thinks we would abandon it is deluding himself. At every public meeting we see that one of the slogans raised is "Numayri's head is a popular demand." That is a fact. We do realize that certain complications had made the Transitional Military Council chairman prefer reaching understanding with the Egyptian Government regarding Numayri's presence in Egypt. I believe that other complications have led to the Egyptian Government's insistence on keeping Numayri in Egypt. The tug-of-war will continue as long as there is such a popular demand in Sudan and as long as the Egyptian official position remains the same. We, however, do not link relations to Numayri's presence in Cairo because we believe that there is something to be said for the complications which led to his stay there, but we will continue to make efforts to bring about his extradition or at least his deportation from Egypt. Perhaps a third party will come into this — the Egyptian judiciary. This matter may be referred to the Egyptian judiciary for a decision. Egypt considers Numayri a political refugee and the Egyptian Constitution protects political refugees, but there are Egyptian jurists who believe that no provision in the Constitution applies to Numayri. There is a widespread movement there to end his presence in Egypt.

Numayri still has illusions. He has channeled much of the money he stole (as shown in the trials) into efforts to enable him to return. He has written to Muhammad 'Abd Rabbuh and others. He has the word president stamped on the writing paper he uses and he still wears official uniform. This is an unsatisfactory situation and a violation of the terms of political asylum. Furthermore, he is not a political refugee, but a political criminal.

Businessman Gives Evidence on Numayri Plot

JN021050 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July, 2 (SUNA) — Ousted President Numayri is planning to overthrow the democratic system established in the country following the victory of April 6 popular revolution, a Sudanese businessman said in a statement issued today.

Muhammad 'Abd Rabbuh revealed before a court trying the dependent Ahmad Makki who had been recently arrested on the charge of conveying messages from Numayri to some elements of the May defunct regime, that Numayri was planning to overthrow the two month old civilian government by assassinating some political leaders, among others, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Leader of the Democratic Unionist Party DUP Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani and Major Gen. 'Uthman 'Abdallah, minister of defence during the interim government.

The ousted president, who is currently in Egypt, has requested him to allocate 100 million Sudanese pounds in order to execute the plan, 'Abd Rabbuh said, adding that Numayri had asked him to hand the money over to the defendant Ahmad Makki.

The Sudanese millionaire, who is considered one of Numayri's loyal friends, told the court that Numayri, whom Egypt claims does not practise any political activities against Sudan, told the court that Numayri had sent to him a message in Sanaa capital of Yemen Republic requesting him to dispatch an urgent backing that enables him to execute the plan.

The defendant Ahmad Makki has shown me a list comprising a number of persons who are going to take part in the plan, 'Abd Rabbuh said, adding that the list includes some officers in the Sudanese Armed Forces and police. The said officers, according to the plan, will stage some trouble and then a mutiny, 'Abd Rabbuh said. He pointed out that the bloody plan was timed last April, when the last balloting took place.

'Abd Rabbuh went on to reaffirm that he had refused to take part in the conspiracy, or hand Makki the sum of 100 million and or reply to Numayri's message.

The former Sudanese Ambassador to U.S. 'Omar Salih Isa had contacted me in Sanaa asking me to take part in the said plan 'Abd Rabbuh said, adding that he refused because he loves his country and he is aware of the size of the crime which Numayri was planning against the country.

The daily *Al-Sahafah* published here today quoted the court as ordering the separation of the case of Numayri and 'Umar Salih 'Isa, on one hand and the case of the first defendant Ahmad Makki on the other.

Al-Mahdi Receives Messages From Mubarak, Lutfi

JN291754 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi met with Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah here today. During the meeting, the Egyptian ambassador conveyed to the prime minister a verbal message from Egyptian President Mubarak on bilateral relations and joint efforts regarding issues of interest to the two countries. He also conveyed another message from Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi in response to Al-Mahdi's message concerning the difficulties facing about 900 Sudanese students in Aswan who want to leave for Khartoum. The ambassador announced that in light of Al-Mahdi's message, Dr 'Ali Lutfi asked the Egyptian minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport to increase flights from Aswan to transport the students. Regarding Al-Mahdi's forthcoming visit to Egypt, Musharrafah said Al-Mahdi had been invited, but that it is up to him to set a date for the visit, pointing out that Egyptian officials attach a special importance to the visit.

Democratic Unionist Leader Outlines Policies

PM011521 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Jun 86 p 7

[Interview with Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party, with 'Irfan Nizam al-Din in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nizam al-Din] The question I am asking everybody and I am repeating to you is: Where is Sudan heading after the recent experiment?

[Al-Mirghani] The democratic process in Sudan has been a successful experiment because the periods of military rule, the latest being Numayri's which lasted 16 years, were tyrannical and destructive. With regard to cooperation and coalition between the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP], the past 30 years have witnessed participation and cooperation during periods of democratic rule and even under the May military rule in forming the opposition. So their agreement now is not surprising. From time to time coalition forms differ; sometimes the DUP has the upper hand in a partnership with Al-Ummah, while at other times it is the other way around.

[Nizam al-Din] But there are those who wager that a dispute between the two parties will wreck the coalition. How true is this?
[Al-Mirghani] This coalition, as I said, has come as a result of long experience. We have definite knowledge of the positive and negative points. It has been established in the interest of Sudan in order to maintain stability in the situation, remove the effects and symbols of the last 16 years, and establish peace. All this makes it incumbent on us to agree and cooperate. So I say that this bet will definitely lose.

[Nizam al-Din] This could be true, but there are many intricate problems regarding which questions are being asked, such as the question of getting out of the dilemma of the "September laws" or what are known as the shari'ah laws of Numayri's era.
[Al-Mirghani] There is an article in the national government charter on the basis of which the government was established and there are two proposals: either replacement or abolition. In fact this issue has been overcome and agreement has been reached on the need for a single proposal. As far as the Democratic Unionist Party is concerned, there is a committee reviewing these laws with a view to replacing them with real Islamic laws. We and the Al-Ummah Party have agreed that there should be no gap between abolition and replacement; we must replace the Islamic laws with other Islamic laws. This action is not a monopoly of the two major parties, although they enjoy great popular and parliamentary support. Rather, all the parties should participate in this matter, and the two parties will send invitations to everybody concerned regardless of their position so that we reach a unified formula that will be put to the Constituent Assembly for endorsement. We would then be replacing Numayri's laws with other laws more committed to Islam.

We submitted studies on Ja'far Numayri's laws to the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and the transitional cabinet, showing that 90 percent of those laws had nothing to do with Islam. But I believe that no Muslim should demand the abolition of legal punishment [al-hudud]. I believe that this should not create differences between the two coalesced parties.

[Nizam al-Din] Do you believe that the problem of the South is currently headed for a peaceful or a military solution?
[Al-Mirghani] Under the present government, in which all but one of the Sudanese parties are participating, a ministry for peace has been established. At a recent meeting between [Prime Minister] al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and myself we agreed that a sound beginning would be the setting up of a national committee in which the two major parties will participate in addition to the southern parties and the opposition parties. It must be pointed out that the problem of the south is not a local problem; there are external influences we must seek to eliminate — the influences that hinder peace efforts in the south. There is no desire to solve this problem militarily, but there is no disagreement over the need to strengthen, bolster, and equip the Sudanese Army in order to preserve the integrity of Sudanese territory.

We must be frank about external influences. I have told the Ethiopian delegation attending the Constituent Assembly meeting in no uncertain terms that their support for John Garang up to 6 April 1986 was irreproachable, but any support and backing for him after the Sudanese people's revolution is unacceptable; it is unacceptable to allow Garang to use Ethiopian territory for training and as a shelter. Allowing him to carry out his activities from Ethiopian territory is incompatible with the close ties between Sudan and Ethiopia.

[Nizam al-Din] There is a controversial issue being discussed in Sudan and abroad regarding the question of integration with Egypt. What is the future of Sudanese-Egyptian relations and their link with the demand for Numayri's extradition?
[Al-Mirghani] We have our own viewpoint regarding integration during the Numayri era. When the agreements were drafted and due to be signed by Khartoum government, I went to Cairo and spoke to some Egyptian officials. I explained to them the Democratic Unionist Party view, namely that we do not approve of the proposed integration formula. We believe in integration between the two peoples as an approach to links, ties, and an integration of a more comprehensive nature among the Arab nation. It should be based on freedom of movement for capital and labor. If we want healthy ties, the laws that hamper them should be removed. But the Egyptian Government signed the integration covenant contrary to our will and desire. As for the Numayri question, it has become a popular demand; justice must take its course so that everyone who has committed a crime against Sudan will be justly punished.

Al-Mahdi Accuses Ethiopia of Supporting Rebels

JN011637 Khartoum SUNA in English 1605 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 1st (SUNA) — Rebels have resorted to psychological war and circulation of vicious rumours as a result of their dwindling military weight, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said.

In a statement made public by the Sudanese television last night Al-Mahdi added that the rebels want to [?instigate] disorder among tribes in a bid to create a wary situation. He further warned against this kind of escalation adopted by rebels movement, Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Al-Mahdi called on the government to double its efforts to safeguard peace and security in the country. We should be vigilant to prevent any harm done by rebels who suffer split and revolt by southern tribes, Al-Mahdi said in his statement over the television. On the other hand Al-Mahdi expressed hope that the outlaws would respond to appeals of peace through dialogue approach.

The People's Armed Forces are playing their proper role in maintaining stability and security particularly in the agricultural areas, Al-Mahdi said.

Al-Mahdi, who was talking to Waddakoni (south of the Central Region) garrison, affirmed the importance of the Armed Forces in achieving peace and security from a solid ground through upgrading their capability and provision of well armament to enable them to deter outlaws and safeguard the stability of the country.

Al-Mahdi accused Ethiopia of supporting the rebels and charged rebels of being aspired by personal selfish ambitions, the daily [not identified] went on.

Despite the Ethiopian support to the rebels, Sudan is seeking good neighbourliness with it and Uganda besides Kenya to stop aggression from inside any country against others, he went on. The government is currently conducting talks with super powers to boost ties with them in a bid to evade shrouding the southern conflict by internationalism moves, Al-Mahdi added.

Al-Mahdi categorically rebuffed as unfounded the allegations made by rebel leader John Garang saying that the conflict in southern Arab and Africans pointing out that the ethnic diversity in Sudan was found from a long time. [sentence as received] He also denied that the southern feud is a struggle between Moslems and non-Moslems in affirming that Islam is the majority religion. The Army is the sound guarantee for the continuation of democracy and development in the homeland under the umbrella of peace and stability, Al-Mahdi concluded.

Receives Ethiopian Minister

JN011818 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July, 1 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today met with the Ethiopian information minister who voiced the Ethiopian Government's desire to maintain good relations with Sudan. A number of topics of mutual concern were also reviewed in the meeting.

Ethiopian Minister on Relations

JN021052 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July, 2 (SUNA) — The Ethiopian Information Minister, Mr. Girma Yilma, currently on visit here has denied knowing the Anya Nya Two forces had downed an Ethiopian plane a few months ago when it crossed the Sudanese borders. Anya Nya II had previously reported that it shot down an Ethiopian plane. It did not however specify whether the plane was a military one or not.

The Ethiopian official, speaking before a press conference here yesterday, said his country maintains good relations with the Sudan in spite of the fluctuations that occur from time to time. He pointed, in this regard, to the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement that ended the civil war in the south asserting that Ethiopia had helped Sudan to reach the agreement.

It is to be recalled that the forces of the Sudan People's Liberation Army SPLA of John Garang are using the Ethiopian territories as a launching pad against the Sudan.

The visit of the Ethiopian official is aimed at explaining the new constitution set up by the government there to the Ethiopian nationals in the Sudan. He described his visit to Sudan as successful.

Al-Mirghani Leaves for Saudi Arabia, Egypt

JN291028 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA) — State Council President Ahmad al-Mirghani left Khartoum for Saudi Arabia at 1100 today on his first visit to the Kingdom since he assumed office. During his 4-day visit, the Sudanese leader will hold talks with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on bilateral relations and Arab solidarity. After his Saudi visit, Al-Mirghani will go to Cairo for a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he will hold talks with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

SPLA Forces Report Anti-Government Operations

26 Government Troops Killed 23 Jun

EA302043 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A combined SPLA task force of Twik Twik and Nile battalions fought with combined government and Murahiln [nomadic militia] soldiers at (Ariap) in northern Bahr al-Ghazal on 23 June 1986.

According to our correspondent accompanying SPLA forces to the area, 26 government and Murahiln soldiers were killed on the spot and scores of them were wounded. Ten rifles were captured.

Our correspondent says that the government and Murahiln forces were decisively defeated and some important documents were captured. The documents revealed that the government pays the Murahiln the following items in order to help it fight the SPLA: new Sudanese-manufactured blankets at a cost of 25 Sudanese pounds each; imported blankets at 35 Sudanese pounds each; new bicycles at 50 Sudanese pounds each; new radio recorder at 25 Sudanese pounds each; new watches at 15 Sudanese pounds each; rounds of G-3 rifles at 50 piasters per round and rounds of AKM [rifles] at 10 piasters per round. These items were bought by the Murahiln from the government forces for looting. The documents also included 13 names of Murahiln leaders.

Our correspondent added that the government has found that the SPLA forces in the area are very strong and therefore it has resorted to deceiving the poor citizens by paying them small amounts of money and some items that the government forces have looted from the citizens.

The fight in (Ariap) was for the control of the railway line, part of which has been disconnected by the SPLA forces of Nile Battalion.

Government Troops Ambushed at Bor

EA301631 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Hadid Battalion under command of Captain (Rueben Song Tat) ambushed and killed 25 government soldiers at Bor between Malwal (?Shatt) and Total [a gas station] on 26 June 1986. Many enemy soldiers were wounded and one APC was destroyed.

A correspondent for the Radio SPLA in Bor says that enemy forces were intercepted as they were trying to go into the surroundings of Bor town to look for food. The remnants of the enemy forces were pursued to the town and the huts on their trenches were gutted down by gunfire from the SPLA forces. The enemy also suffered heavy casualties in men and material.

Anya Nya II Head 'No Longer Interested in Fighting'

EA020517 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Jul 86 p 15

[Article by Philip Wangalwa: "Rebels Don't Want to Fight]

[Text] A Sudanese rebel leader, Mr David Dogok Puoch, said in Nairobi yesterday that his movement, Anya Nya II, was no longer interested in fighting. Mr Puoch, who is the general secretary of Anya Nya II, said his group was interested in a federal form of government for the southern Sudan.

Addressing the press at the Hotel Excelsior, Mr Puoch issued a 10-point policy statement for his movement which has been engaged in a bush war against the central government since 1975. Anyanyo I was a secessionist movement which fought for southern autonomy in the 1960s and early 1970s.

Mr Puoch said Anya Nya II had made its aims clear from its inception and that the conditions he was putting out were aimed at convincing other fighters in the Sudan and the new civilian government in Khartoum of the need for peace talks. A peace conference has been suggested within two months by the government in Khartoum. Mr Puoch said that before the peace talks could take place it was "necessary" for the rebels in the south to unite.

He called upon the leader of the other fighting group, Col John Garang, to come to terms with his group before the peace talks. "Why should we be killing one another instead of developing our people?" asked Mr Puoch. "A federal government shall be the only solution to the prevailing situation in the southern Sudan region", he said.

Among the strongest issues raised by Mr Puoch was one against Islamic law, which ousted President Ja'far Numayri had enunciated in the Sudan. Mr Puoch said his movement opposed any form of modernisation of Islamic law. The new government in Khartoum recently proposed new reforms, in which Islamic law would be enforced in areas heavily populated by Muslims and relaxed in those inhabited by Christians and others.

The rebel leader said as long as the Sudan remained one country, no discriminatory legislation would be accepted there. "We are one people and nobody wants his/her limbs amputated for committing minor offences such as drinking alcohol", Mr Puoch said.

On the war in southern Sudan, Mr Puoch claimed his fighters had cut off Khartoum from Ethiopia and that it was in "full control" of Upper Nile. He blamed Col Garang's forces for the skirmishes in certain parts of southern Sudan bordering Uganda and Kenya. Mr Puoch said attacks on Kenyan trucks ferrying goods into Juba and other border towns were the work of Col Garang's men.

TUNISIA

Malian President Traore Begins Visit

LD010528 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The activities of the head of state had a diplomatic side represented by the discussions which President Habib Bourguiba held with his distinguished guest General Moussa Traore, the president of the Malian Republic, who has arrived in Tunis today on a friendly and working 2-day visit at the head of an important governmental delegation.

The discussion was attended by Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister; Mansour Skhirri, the minister director of the President's Office and minister of civil service and administrative reform; Beji Caid Essebsi, the minister of foreign affairs; Rachid Sfar, the minister of finance and economy; Lassad ben Osman, minister of agriculture; Dr Souad Yacoubi, minister of public health; and members of the delegation accompanying President Moussa Traore. During this meeting, President Habib Bourguiba welcomed his distinguished guest wishing him a pleasant stay in Tunisia, the African land, as described by the supreme combatant. President Moussa Traore, on his part, congratulated his excellency the president on the success of the 12th Congress of the Socialist Destour Party.

In a statement he made at the airport, President Traore expressed his thanks to the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, for the courtesy he had shown in the friendly invitation he addressed to Traore to visit Tunisia. He added that Tunisian-Malian cooperation is deep-rooted in history, since there has always been a strong current of bilateral cultural and trade exchanges. President Traore added that he had come to Tunisia in reply to the invitation of his brother and friend, President Habib Bourguiba, to promote the ties of friendship and strengthen the relations of cooperation which have always existed between the two countries and governments, especially since the independence of Mali and Tunisia.

President Habib Bourguiba held a banquet at the Presidential Palace in Carthage at noon in honor of President Moussa Traore and his wife to which the members of the delegation accompanying President Moussa Traore, Mr Mohamed Mzali, members of the government, and the ambassadors of the two countries were invited.

Talks With Mali's Traore Continue

LD010556 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Tunisian-Malian talks continued at El-Saada Palace, in the Mersa, yesterday evening. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Malian President Moussa Traore chaired a working session between the delegations of the two countries. TAP has learned that an atmosphere of frankness, understanding, and mutual trust has prevailed in the talks which dealt with the fraternal and strong relations existing between the two leaderships and the two peoples. The two sides have expressed their satisfaction with the growing development in these relations. They have stressed their wish to further consolidate them in the future because they are of a friendly character and based upon mutual respect. The Malian side has pointed to the positive results of Mohamed Mzali's visit to Bamako last February and the good impressions it left behind as well as the impetus it gave to the bilateral relations.

The two sides have expressed their strong determination to consolidate their cooperation, to increase trade exchanges and give them all the necessary impetus so they may reach the level desired by the two countries. The existing potentialities for bilateral cooperation in all spheres, particularly in the economic, agricultural, and technical ones, may make the Tunisian-Malian cooperation a good example for South-South cooperation. The two sides have reviewed a number of issues of mutual interest, dealing with situation in Africa and in the international scene.

Communique Issued on Visit

LD021253 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A joint communique was issued today following the visit of Malian President Moussa Traore to Tunisia at the invitation of the supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba.

The communique points out that the visit was a good opportunity for the presidents of the two countries to express anew the old bonds and mutual friendly relations (?based upon solidarity and fraternity). He expressed his admiration and appreciation for huge progress made by Tunisia in all fields under the noble and wise leadership of the supreme combatant.

The communique states that the Malian head of the state held important talks with President Habib Bourguiba which dealt with bilateral relations and other current problems relating to both the African and international scenes. Tunisia's distinguished guest also had talks with his excellency the prime minister, Mohamed Mzali. These talks enabled the two sides to come to the conclusion that the two sides hold identical views with regard to the need to consolidate bilateral relations. The two presidents expressed their deep satisfaction with the positive development of bilateral relations, with the continuous development of Tunisian-Malian cooperation, and also with the achievements resulting from the meetings and visits between the two countries' officials.

President Habib Bourguiba and President Moussa Traore stressed anew in this respect their determination to exert all efforts to consolidate and [word indistinct] this cooperation which is within the framework of cooperation between the countries of the south and of economic integration in Africa in order to advance cooperation between them to the stage of distinguished political relations between the two countries. The two presidents of the two countries defined the measures able to [word indistinct] cooperation, particularly in the economic, trade, and cultural fields. They agreed to exchange economic researchers in order to become better acquainted with the two countries' potentials. The two sides agreed to encourage all aspect of cooperation and assistance in the field of cadre training. The Tunisian side expressed its readiness to put its (?experience) in the field of engineering and project studies for small and medium-sized companies at the service of the Malian side.

SEYCHELLES

AFP: Nation Marks Independence Anniversary

AB291248 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Victoria, June 29 (AFP) — President France Albert Rene of Seychelles marked the archipelago's tenth anniversary of independence from Britain Sunday by reaffirming his socialist government's commitment to non-alignment.

President Rene said in an interview published to mark the anniversary that Seychelles would only accept aid from foreign countries which respected the islands' sovereignty and desire to remain non-aligned.

"Despite what some people abroad continue to say about Seychelles not being non-aligned, I can assure you that we have not sold our souls to anyone," the president said. "Nobody gives us orders. We dance to no one's tune but our own," he added.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Attends SRSP Anniversary Reception

EA010352 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the SRSP, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, this afternoon attended an official reception to mark the 10th anniversary of the SRSP held at the party headquarters here in Mogadishu.

UGANDA

President Receives PLO, Libyan Delegations

EA021249 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a delegation from the PLO led by (Muhammad al Ithar) at State House, Entebbe. The president and the PLO delegation discussed matters affecting the Middle East and the Palestinian problem.

Following the discussions, it was agreed to reopen the PLO offices in Kampala and it was also agreed to strengthen other areas of mutual economic cooperation. Present at the meeting was the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukibi.

The president also received a delegation from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by Dr 'Ali who called on him at State House, Entebbe, to bid him farewell.

The delegation has been in the country to discuss matters of cooperation in the economic field and to set up a holding company which will work jointly with the Uganda Development Corporation, UDC. The president and the delegation discussed matters of mutual interest, especially those affecting the African Continent.

Museveni Discusses Trade, Oil With Libyan Group

AB271323 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Kampala, June 27 (AFP) — Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has held initial talks with a Libyan delegation on the possible creation of a joint holding company and an oil company to be part-owned by the two countries, Uganda radio has said here.

The radio said the Libyan delegation, led by a Dr. Mukhtar Ali, met with Mr. Museveni in the "Luwero triangle" region near Kampala, where the Ugandan president was involved in relief work on behalf of people displaced during years of civil war.

Uganda radio also announced that a Libyan medical team had arrived in Uganda to assist in the extension of medical services. No further details on the economic projects were released.

In the mid-1970's, Libyan leader Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi provided military aid and other assistance to the since-ousted regime of Idi Amin.

Customs Formalities With Kenya To Be Relaxed

EA021857 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] With effect from the middle of this month customs formalities at Malaba, on the Uganda-Kenyan border, will be relaxed following the formation of a permanent ministerial commission between the two countries. The minister of transport, Mr Okurut, announced this in Kampala today when he was briefing pressmen about the joint ministerial commission. He explained that under the commission there are also sub-commissions, one of which is in charge of transport and communications. Under this particular subcommission, the minister pointed out a number of bottlenecks which were hindering smooth operation at the border were ironed out. [sentence as heard]

The two countries agreed among other things to allow their trains to cross each others borders and cooperate more closely in their operations. They agreed that Kenya Railways operate two block trains from Mombasa to Nairobi daily in order to clear up the backlog of traffic at Mombasa. Trains will also operate from Mombasa to Kampala and back.

The minister described this agreement as a breakthrough for Uganda in the field of transporting commodities in and from the country.

CAR

AFP: Kolingba Remits Sentences for Detainees

AB301443 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Bangui, 30 Jun (AFP) — CAR head of state General Andre Kolingba signed a decree today remitting the sentences of certain CAR detainees on the occasion of the "National Day of Prayers," the CAR radio announced today.

However, the detainees who have already enjoyed a presidential measure of clemency are not affected, nor are those who have been sentenced on charges of being a threat to state security, assassination, assault, aggravated theft, or embezzlement of public funds.

A national day of fasting and prayers for peace, security, and prosperity is being observed for the first time today in CAR. Instituted by the head of state last May, the day (which is observed as a public holiday), will be an occasion for religious services in the various churches and temples of the country, according to a program drafted by the leaders of the various religious groups.

AFP: Cooperation Meeting Held With Morocco

AB272330 Paris AFP in French 1613 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Bangui, 27 Jun (AFP) — The first session of the great CAR-Morocco joint commission was held in Bangui from 24 through 26 June 1986. According to the final communique, the two countries examined their economic, technical, and cultural cooperation and took some concrete actions to bolster it. Ahmed Cherkaoui, Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs, heading his country's delegation, was received by CAR president General Andre Kolingba. Mr Cherkaoui pointed out that experts of the two countries will meet in July to examine the possibilities of drafting an air link agreement as well as the establishment of a joint bank. The final communique, which underscored "the excellent relations" between the two countries, stated also that the two delegations signed an agreement on the legal status of the great joint commission and a long-term trade agreement. The next meeting of the commission will be held in 1988 in Rabat.

CONGO

Reportage on 3-Day Visit of SDAR 'President'

Arrives 28 Jun

AB281650 Paris AFP in French 1606 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Jun (AFP) — SDAR president Mohamed Abdelaziz arrived in Brazzaville today for a 3-day official visit. Mr Abdelaziz, who was initially scheduled to arrive last night, was welcomed at the airport by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congolese head of state, who was accompanied by the principal dignitaries of Congo and members of the diplomatic corps. According to the Congolese news agency, the talks between the SDAR and Congolese presidents will touch on the Western Sahara conflict, "the solution of which is blocked by Morocco's intransigence." Congo is one of the countries which endorsed the admission of the SDAR into the OAU as its 51st member-state.

Talks With Sassou-Nguesso

LD301115 Algiers APS in English 1030 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 30/06/86 (APS) — President Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of Saharan Arab Democratic Republic S.D.A.R. is currently on an official visit in Congo at the invitation of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The two heads of state held talks which dealt with questions of common interest. Also, Congolese delegation including notably foreign minister and the head of external relations of the party had talks with a Saharan delegation headed by S.D.A.R. Home Minister Mr Taleb Omar.

Talks were focused on Saharan people struggle, bilateral relations and situation in Africa.

Ends Visit, Leaves for Luanda

AB301436 Dakar PANA in French 1127 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Jun (ACI/PANA) — President Mohamed Abdelaziz of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR, secretary general of the Polisario Front, leaves Brazzaville Monday after a 3-day official visit to Congo.

A final communique on this visit, which began last Saturday and talks between Saharan and Congolese delegations will be issued just before the secretary general of the Polisario Front's departure for Luanda (Angola).

On his arrival last Saturday at the Maya-Maya International Airport, where he held his first round of private talks with his Congolese counterpart, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Mr Abdelaziz stated that his visit "is an occasion to see how to coordinate future action between the two countries." (?He added) that he would brief President Sassou-Nguesso on developments in the situation in the Western Sahara and on Morocco's refusal to organize a free referendum for self-determination, as well as on political and economic issues of the African Continent.

Speaking about the failure of talks which recently took place in New York between Morocco and the Polisario Front, he added that the Kingdom of Morocco "refuses [quotation marks as received] to negotiate directly with the Polisario Front and to withdraw its forces and administration from Western Sahara. He deplored this Moroccan attitude and said the Kingdom is unwilling to organize a free referendum of self-determination neither does it want to "withdraw its substitution colonies [colonies de remplacement] from Western Sahara."

ZAIRE

Belgian Defense Minister Arrives for Talks

AB301200 Dakar PANA in French 1050 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 30 Jun (AZAP/PANA) — Francois-Xavier de Donnea, the Belgian minister for defense, arrived on Saturday in Kinshasa at the head of an important delegation for a week-long visit to Zaire. During his visit to our country, the Belgian minister and his delegation will hold political amd military talks with Zairian authorities and will visit the Kamanga training school for officers (Kasai-Occidental), the 21st Infantry Brigade of Lubumbashi (Shaba Province), the Camina military base (Shaba), and the Kotokoli commando center (Equateur Province).

Military Aid To Be Increased

AB021130 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, July 2 (AFP) — Belgium is to step up its military aid to Zaire in both technical assistance and equipment, Belgian Defence Minister Francois-Xavier de Donnea said here Tuesday.

The value of the aid will go from 400 million to 500 million Belgian francs (nine million to 10 dollars) by 1987, and will include Belgian assistance in setting up a military staff college in Kinshasa and a military academy at Kananga. Brussels will also give logistic support equipment to Zaire's 21st Infantry Brigade, Mr de Donnea said after talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Meanwhile Zairian Foreign Minister Mandungu Bulu Nyati left for Brussels Tuesday in advance of the annual meeting of the joint economic commission which takes place July 7 to 10.

Defense Secretary Receives Ugandan Counterpart

AB291237 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0900 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jun (AZAP) — General Likulia Bolongo, the secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, on Saturday received Dr Batta, the Ugandan defense minister. The discussions held by the two statesmen centered on the relations of good-neighborliness existing between Zaire and Uganda. Relations between the two countries will be strengthened in the future, Dr Batta said in an epigraph he signed in the visitor's book at the Department of Defense at the end of the audience.

BURKINA FASO

AFP Reports 'Unconfirmed' Coup Attempt

AB021540 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, July 2 (AFP) — Burkina Faso's head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, Wednesday chaired a routine cabinet meeting here after returning home early from a West African summit in Nigeria because of what officials said was a traffic accident in which six policemen died.

Captain Sankara made no declaration on his arrival Tuesday evening after prematurely leaving the summit of the economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Nigeria's future federal capital of Abuja. The summit ended Tuesday night.

Sources close to the president's office said Captain Sankara's return was prompted by a road accident which killed six members of the police orchestra as they were returning to the capital from a performance in western Burkina Faso.

(Unconfirmed reports in Abuja during the summit said there had been an attempt to oust Captain Sankara from power during his absence. The leftist leader of Burkina Faso seized power in an August 1983 coup and has since pursued radical leftist and non-aligned policies.)

GHANA

Former U.S. President Carter Arrives for Visit

AB021925 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The former U.S. President, Mr Jimmy Carter, arrived in Accra a short while ago to begin a 2-day visit to the country. He will inaugurate the Food for Peace Program in Africa. He was welcomed by a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, the secretary for agriculture, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, and the political councillor for Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Assassie, and the chief of staff, E. K. Donkor.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr Carter said his visit demonstrates what can be done with progressive government forces in solving economic problems. He said he has exciting plans to work closely with the government and farmers in the country to boost food production. He hoped Ghana would be an example to other countries in food production with the involvement of Global 2,000 in agriculture.

According to Mr Carter, he has also worked out plans to involve the World Health Organization, WHO, in farming ventures.

On America's aid to the contra rebels in Nicaragua, Mr Carter said he had never supported American aid to the contras. What he believes in is peace in that region.

Foreign Minister Returns From UN, Paris Conferences

AB302126 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The PNDC secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has returned home after attending the UN special session on the critical economic situation in Africa and the world conference on sanctions against South Africa held in Paris.

The special session was in response to the 1985 OAU summit which called for the session to deliberate on issues of critical economic concern to Africa. The assembly adopted, by unanimous decision, a UN program of action for Africa's economic recovery and development up to 1990. The program consists of two main elements. The first is the determination and commitment of African countries to launch programs for the continent's economic development in accordance with Africa's priority program for economic recovery for the next 4 years, a document worked out jointly by the OAU and ECA [Economic Commission for Africa]. The second is the response and commitment of the international community to support and complement Africa's development efforts. The program will need about $128.1 billion. African countries are to provide from their own resources $82.5 billion while about $46 billion will be required through external sources.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this evening said at the national level, the program called for immediate measures to combat food emergency to give due impetus to agricultural development as well as rehabilitation and development of agro-related industries. Other areas addressed by the program include the development of transport and communication, the improvement of distribution channels for domestic trade, and reversing the present consumption pattern in favor of domestically produced goods.

Delegation Returns Home From ECOWAS Summit

AB021930 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A 4-member government's delegation led by a member of the PNDC, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, is back home after attending the ninth summit of ECOWAS held in the federal capital of Nigeria, Abuja. The 2-day meeting was attended by 10 heads of state and 6 accredited representatives.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Alhaji Idrissu said the summit took a number of decisions on economic issues within the subregion. These include the coming into force of the second phase of the protocol agreement on the free movement of persons and the economic recovery program, and the creation of an ECOWAS monetary zone.

Soviet Friendship Group Urges Support to RSA Blacks

AB010900 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Ghana-Soviet Friendship Society has called on all progressive citizens of Ghana and Africa to rally round the banner of genuine liberation and support the struggling Africans of South Africa. This was contained in a message saluting the people of Ghana on the occasion of the country's 26th Republic anniversary. The message said even though apartheid still holds sway in southern Africa, the intensification of the liberation struggle and the mass involvement of the indigenous peoples means that the liberation of Namibia and South Africa is only a matter of time.

It said Ghana's declaration of a Republic marked total political independence from the British crown and the fact that many African countries followed suit should make Ghanaians proud of the day. The statement said the history of the newly emergent countries from the late 40s has been characterized by the struggles to attain the noble objectives of self-reliance and genuine economic independence. It said: Despite the difficulties which neocolonialism poses to the realization of this objective, the developing countries are learning great lessons from the multifaceted incidents that have been obstacles in their path.

The message expressed the society's support to the peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union to free the world of the dangers of a possible nuclear holocaust.

Two Delegations Return From Soviet Union

AB012030 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The second Soviet-African conference on peace and international cooperation has ended in Moscow. Delegates from about 30 African countries and representatives of liberation movements attended the 3-day conference which was organized by the Institute of African Studies and the Academy of Sciences.

Ghana was represented by a 3-man delegation led by the secretary for trade, Mr Kofi Djin. Speaking to newsmen on his return, Mr Djin said the conference discussed economic and political issues facing developing countries. On trade between the two countries, he said the delegation held talks with the Soviet deputy minister of trade, and he asked the two countries to improve trade relations. Mr Djin said he will hold further discussions with the Soviet trade attache to Ghana for a trade protocol to be signed soon.

On his part, the vice chancellor of the University of Ghana, Prof Akilagkpa Sawyer, signed an agreement of cooperation with the teachers of the Patrice Lumumba University. The agreement, which provides for the exchange of students and staff of the two universities, is under the cultural agreement between the two countries.

Also back home is a 4-member government delegation which toured the Soviet Union at the invitation of the government. They included the undersecretary for greater Accra region, Mr (Kolan Nutor), and the special assistant to the political counselor of CDRs [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Mr Dan Abodakpi. Others are Mr Sam Garba of the National Committee for Democracy, and Paapa Dadson, a member of the Ashanti Regional Consultative Council.

LIBERIA

President Doe Returns Home From ECOWAS Summit

AB021840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The Liberian leader, Dr Doe, and his 14-man delegation returned home today after attending the ninth ECOWAS summit in Abuja, Nigeria. Dr Doe and party left the country on Sunday, 29 June, and arrived at the James Springspayne airfield in Sinkor this afternoon. Details will follow in our subsequent newscast.

High Court Charges Opposition Leaders With Contempt

AB021805 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, July 2 (AFP) — The Supreme Court of Liberia has charged four opposition party leaders with contempt of court, and ordered them to appear before it on Thursday.

The four are William Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party, Edward Kesselly of the Unity Party, Jackson Doe of the Liberia Action Party, and Wesley Johnson of the United People's Party, opposition sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the Supreme Court charged the four leaders with "violating the court's earlier order in May prohibiting them from meeting, discussing, and making statements" in the name of the opposition coalition the four parties had formed.

The writ said the Supreme Court order had declared the grand coalition an "unlawful agreement, conspiracy,nd association" which should not be allowed to function as a legal entity" [closing quotation mark as received] until it complied with election laws controlling the formation of political parties. The court said such a violation of the law by the opposition parties was intended to "belittle the court and corrode its dignity and authority."

The opposition parties have denied violating any law of the country, saying the coalition was a group of four "distinct political parties" and not a single party.

The four opposition leaders risk being heavily fined or even jailed in what opposition sources said was the likely event if the country's highest court finding them guilty of violating its order. [Sentence as received]

Meanwhile the Liberia Council of Churches (LCC) has said it had never favoured any particular political party or parties during its mediatory role between the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) and the four opposition parties.

In a statement Wednesday the LCC said whatever role it had played in reconciliation talks between the opposition and the ruling party was in keeping with its duty to continue to strive to bring all parties together in the interest of national unity.

The church leaders were reacting to an accusation by President Samuel Doe that the LCC had been "biased and one-sided" in favour of the opposition, and an order to the LCC to stop its mediation efforts.

The LCC statement said it was the NDPL which had rejected a compromise agenda for the all party conference proposed by the Council of Churches after the two sides failed to agree on an agenda for the talks.

The opposition told a press conference Monday the mediation talks had collapsed and blamed the NDPL for the failure.

In another development, Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Henry Dubar has denied reports that soldiers were constantly harrassing civilians in northern Liberia's Nimba County. Lt-Gen Dubar was reacting to a statement by opposition Senator Hilary Gbunblee at a press conference Monday that his constituents had lost jobs and been harrassed by soldiers who beat and jailed them without any justification.

Senator Gbunblee had also alleged that his movements were monitored by authorities when he visited his constituency.

Lt-Gen Dubar said Wednesday he had received no reports of harassment by soldiers in Nimba County, and appealed to the public to immediately report such "unwholesome practise." He said reports of such a nature should be directed to the Ministry of Defence for redress and not directly to the president of Liberia.

MALI

Reportage on Visit of Polisario Front Secretary

Arrives 1 July

AB012150 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Summary from poor reception] "The secretary general of the Polisario Front, Mohamed Abdelaziz, arrived in Bamako this afternoon for a working and friendly visit to our country. Mr Abdelaziz was welcomed at Bamako-Senou International Airport by General Baba Diara, members of the Central Executive Bureau, and the government," and military officers.

The secretary general of the Polisario Front explained the purpose of his visit to our reporter, Mohamed Sounka.

[Begin Abdelaziz recording] I have come to pursue consultations on our country and the cause of the Saharan people. "As you know, there have been fresh developments in the situation in our region since the beginning of this year." We have been waging our national liberation struggle in order to reover the entire territory of our country. One problem which has blocked the settlement of this question was the refusal by the Moroccan king to accept a political solution. He has now accepted contacts with our organization. [End recording]

"Mohamed Abdelaziz, the secretary general of the Polisario Front, will hold talks tomorrow with the head of state, General Moussa Traore, at the Party House."

Meets Traore, Comments

AB021845 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, this morning at 0900 held talks with President Mohamed Abdelaziz of the SDAR. These talks centered on the situation prevailing in Western Sahara and the many efforts being made by Mali, together with all peace-loving states, to find a peaceful solution to this conflict and for the holding of a self-determination referendum. After the audience, Mohamed Abdelaziz expressed satisfaction with his talks with Gen Moussa Traore. Listen to the SDAR president as he talked to our reporter (Mohamed Simpara):

[Begin Abdelaziz recording] I am very satisfied with our meeting. I informed the president about the recent political developments regarding the problem, in particular the initiative of President Abdou Diouf and the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar. I informed him that Morocco has continued to maintain an intransigent stand which has stalemated the peace initiative of the international organizations [United Nations and the OAU]. We also discussed African issues in general. We talked about the upcoming OAU summit and the upcoming summit of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to be held next September in Harare.

Generally speaking, we held similar views on the issues discussed. On behalf of the party, the brotherly Malian people, and government, President Moussa Traore reiterated Mali's solidarity and unflinching support to the SDAR and to the struggle of the Saharan people. This is the reason for which I said that we are really satisfied, and on behalf of our people, the Polisario Front, and the SDAR, we wish to thank our brother and friend, Moussa Traore, and through him, the Malian party, government, and people, for their solidarity and their continued support for the just cause of the Saharan people as well as for other just causes in Africa and throughout the world. [End recording]

NIGER

Kountche Ends Visit to France, Voices Satisfaction

AB261301 Niamey Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Seyni Kountche yesterday ended his state visit to France, a visit during which President Kountche held talks with President Francois Mitterrand and several French personalities and businessmen.

President Kountche later held a press conference during which he said he was extremely satisfied with that state visit. In fact, the head of state emphasized that throughout his stay, the deeds and words of French leaders showed genuine sentiments from the heart, that is, the quest for strengthening French-Niger friendship. President Kountche then added, and I quote: In the relations between France and Niger, cooperation between our two countries is good, and even very good, because French assistance falls within the framework of our priorities, priorities which go to help our rural folks: the search for food self-sufficiency, and satisfying the water needs for the people of the

Sahel and their cattle. Among the many forms of assistance France has given to Niger, the head of state mentioned the most important:

[Begin Kountche recording] We are going to emphasize France's assistance which is aimed at helping Niger in its efforts to escape from its landlocked condition, that is to link it to the nearest port which is that of Cotnou. Improved transportation networks facilitate the carting of foodstuffs in times of famine and, as you know, the development of any country depends on viable communication networks. French efforts are aimed at achieving that end. [end recording]

Prime Minister Returns From ECOWAS Summit

AB022120 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Hamid Algabit returned to Niamey this afternoon from Abuja where he attended the ninth ECOWAS summit meeting.

NIGERIA

Babangida's Closing Address at ECOWAS Summit

AB021054 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2120 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Closing address by Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida at the end of the ninth ECOWAS summit of heads of state and government in Abuja on 1 July — recorded]

[Text] Fellow heads of state and government, honorable ministers, your excellencies, executive secretary of ECOWAS, distinguished ladies and gentlemen. I am going to speak, dear brothers, on the successful ending of the ninth session of the Authority of heads of state and government of ECOWAS in Abuja. It is with a genuine sense of appreciation that I wish to thank you immensely on behalf of the government and people of Nigeria as well as on my own behalf, for the outcome of the deliberations. Nothing will delight me more than to know that in spite of the shortcomings of our new capital, you have enjoyed your stay.

Dear brothers, for us in Nigeria, Abuja is a symbol of hope and faith in our future; faith and a new spirit, commitment and new orientation, and a new beginning of [words indistinct] self-reliance in seeking solutions to all our new problems. It is my fervent hope that the peaceful and picturesque environment that is characteristic of Abuja did indeed inspire us to take all the vital decisions that chart a new course for the community.

Fellow heads of state and government, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, the economic crisis which is besetting our subregion has been amply and frankly analyzed in the discussions at various levels over the past 7 days. The magnitude of the crisis obliges us to take a hard look at the structural problems faced by the economies of our individual countries in the context of the existing international economic orders. Given the fragility of our economies and [words indistinct] we have no choice but to collectively seek new strategies which will address the fundamental issues and the economic prospects of the subregion. We must resolve, as a matter of urgency, to take development to the people, the vast majority of whom live in the rural areas. Equally important is the challenge to us to (?open) up (?the) wider areas of human endeavor, and not limit, as we have tended to do, our preoccupations to the commercial and other forms of expended goods and services.

Let us constantly keep reminding ourselves that the ultimate goal of ECOWAS as conceived by its founding fathers is the economic and cultural integration of the subregion. To achieve that aim, I wish to suggest that we now give serious thought to institutionalizing some cultural activities that have the potential of bringing our peoples even closer, and in so doing, we find expression in our commitment to the ideals of integration. Thus, ECOWAS Day, and ECOWAS Cultural Day could be celebrated on a biannual basis. The movement toward full integration, you will agree, should no more be the preserve of governments and government-sponsored institutions. It is only when we create the appropriate environment [words indistinct] which will enable us to mobilize the energies of our people in furtherance of the goals we have set for this noble and pioneer attempt, that ECOWAS would attain its objectives.

Brother heads of state and government, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, when the founding fathers signed the ECOWAS treaty in Lagos in 1975, they all, on behalf of themselves and their peoples, declared an act of faith being a commitment to the African unity and glory. They left us in no doubt about their foresight, and their persistent belief that the ultimate goals of ECOWAS could be achieved. I am happy that some of the signatories of the ECOWAS treaty of 1975 are present here today. We cannot afford to make a mockery of their sacrifices, (?ardor), and goodwill. History and the spirit of the fathers of this organization will not forgive us if we fail to bequeath to generations yet unborn, a virile and viable organization.

Brother presidents and heads of state and government, it is my earnest hope that as a result of our interaction in the past few days, we have been imbibed by [as heard] what I may term the spirit of Abuja. The spirit of Abuja symbolizes a pioneering spirit. It represents faith and hope in ECOWAS. It means the renewal of commitment to the goal of ECOWAS. Let us, dear brothers, allow the spirit of Abuja to give us that inspiration that will embolden us, and pledge to dedicate ourselves and will to the effective integration of our subregion, and the emancipation of our peoples from the bondage of hunger, disease, and ignorance. Brother presidents and heads of delegations, I was delighted to observe during our closed session that despite our financial difficulties, we came out with clear and unequivocal (?mandate) to extend the Abuja spirit to the solution of the financial problems of the institutions of the community. We should prove to the doubting Thomases, our commitment to ECOWAS even in the face of serious economic difficulties. All that is left for me to do now is to expect that you ensure the necessary follow up efforts as we try to fulfill the undertakings we have all subscribed to today.

Fellow heads of state and government, our deliberations, which are now drawing to a close, have been conducted under a brotherly atmosphere. That brotherly atmosphere has enabled us to have one of the most constructive summits in the history of ECOWAS. For this, I am most grateful to you all. Also, I wish to thank the honorable ministers, the distinguished delegates, the members of the preparatory committee on ECOWAS summit in Abuja, the executive secretary and staff, the managing director of the fund, and his staff, translators, secretaries, and all those who have contributed in making this meeting successful.

Finally, I must sincerely thank you all, on behalf of myself, my delegation, and the entire people of Nigeria, for the honor done to my country, in asking Nigeria once again to be the chairman of the authority of heads of state and government of ECOWAS. We are delighted that our humble and by no means perfect efforts are being appreciated, and I can assure that Nigeria will not betray the trust and confidence reposed in her by you all. The little achievements we made over the past year during which I was the chairman was brought about by the cooperation I received from all of you. In our new resolve to strengthen ECOWAS, and make the organization (?bold) I will require even more of that support and cooperation. On your part, I am sincerely pleading with you, in the spirit of Abuja, to vigorously implement ECOWAS decisions. To the officials of the community, I will pass this message. This time around, it will not be sufficient to make sacrifices. I shall insist on results. The heads of the two institutions must bring on problems that are beyond their solution to me, the chairman of the Council, and indeed anyone who is (?likely) to help enable us jointly find solutions to them. On my part, I pledge that by the grace of God I will not let the community down.

I wish you all a safe journey back to your various capitals, and until all of us (?meet again) next June, in 1987. Long live ECOWAS! Long live African unity. I thank you all. Goodbye. Thus, I declare the ninth [long applause drowns out speaker] Thank you very much. The ninth ECOWAS session is hereby formally declared closed.

SENEGAL

Reportage on Visit of ANC's Oliver Tambo

Arrives 30 June

AB302232 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The resolution on South Africa which was adopted last week by the European Community at its meeting at The Hague, is an act of treachery toward the ANC and the South African people. This was stated today by the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, who arrived in Dakar today at the invitation of the OAU chairman, Abdou Diouf.

Received by Diouf

AB022125 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Summary from poor reception] "The president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, was this afternoon received by President Abdou Diouf." After the audience Oliver Tambo spoke to our reporter. He thanked President Diouf for granting him the audience during which they discussed the prevailing situation in South Africa, Namibia, and in southern Africa in general. The talks centered on what should be done to rally international support for the struggle in southern Africa.

"Earlier, the ANC president met with the ambassadors of nonaligned countries accredited to Dakar. On this occasion, the minister of foreign affairs, Ibrahima Fall, paid tribute to the ANC leader." He urged the nonaligned countries to support the action of the OAU. "He also reaffirmed the need to impose economic sanctions to isolate the racist Pretoria regime." "He recalled that the ANC has made the release of Nelson Mandela a precondition for any dialogue."

SIERRA LEONE

6 Reportedly Wounded in Post-Election Clashes

AB030904 Paris AFP in French 0837 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 3 Jul (AFP) — Six persons were seriously wounded by bullets during a new wave of violence on 30 June and 1 July in the border town of Pendembun, 350 km east of Freetown, a region which has been experiencing serious disturbances since the general elections last 30 May.

According to well-informed sources, clashes took place between supporters of the defeated candidate, Dr Sama Banya, former minister of interior and those of Kapindi Jamiru, the recently elected minister of interior.

Nine persons were arrested during the clashes and five Lebanese traders had to evacuate the area after their shops had been looted. According to the latest news received from Freetown, the situation is now reported to be once more under the control of the authorities.

Serious disturbances broke out in several regions of Sierra Leone since the general elections of 30 May for which all the candidates had been given the backing of the All People's Congress (APC) party, the only party, and which was marked by the defeat of a very large number of incumbent parliamentarians.

TOGO

Head of State Returns Home From ECOWAS Summit

AB021336 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, returned to Lome this morning from Abuja, Nigeria, where he took part in the ECOWAS heads of state summit. It was 0800 this morning when the presidential plane landed at the Lome Tokoin Airport.

AJA To Conduct Inquiry on Political Prisoners

AB022055 Paris AFP in French 1408 GMT 2 July 86

[Text] Paris, 2 Jul (AFP) — In a press release issued in Paris, the Association of African Jurists (AJA) announced that it is sending a mission of inquiry to Togo beginning today following Amnesty International's latest report which stated that dozens of political prisoners in that country are being detained without a trial.

This 3-day mission, which was authorized by the Togolese authorities, is entrusted to Guy Sibally of the Ivory Coast Bar Association who is being accompanied by AJA President Benoit Ngom.

Representatives of the AJA — created in 1979 to promote the defense of human rights in Africa — had already visited Togo in December 1985 to inquire into the conditions of detention of some people who were arrested in August and September following a series of mysterious bomb explosions in Lome and the distribution of antigovernment tracts. While the jurists refused to say that there were signs of torture, they noted that some of the detainees were victims of corporal maltreatments and police brutalities.

As for Amnesty International, in a report published on 16 June in London, it denounced some arrests, the "parodies of trials," detentions without trial, and torture. The Togolese authorities denied these accusations, asserting that at the moment, there are only three political detainees who are awaiting trial.

The AJA, whose headquarters is in Dakar, now has about 1,500 members: jurists, as well as renowned personalities who have committed themselves to defending human rights.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Addresses Dinner for Western Sahara Leader

MB011005 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at a dinner in honor of Western Sahara "President" Mohamed Abdelaziz at Futungo de Belas in Luanda on 30 June — recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR, excellencies, distinguished guests, comrades: I would like, first of all, to warmly welcome you and your delegation to the People's Republic of Angola and emphasize that it is with great satisfaction that the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party, and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola receive the legitimate representatives of the heroic Saharan people. Your visit is within the framework of strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity between our two parties, which share the same ideals of liberty, independence, peace, and social progress.

The Angolan people have been following with admiration the struggle waged by the Saharan people under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the Polisario Front, to safeguard their integrity and sovereignty, to preserve their national identity, and join other world nations as an independent and sovereign state. The increasing recognition of the SDAR by the international community demonstrates the legitimacy of your cause and constitutes important support for your struggle, thus contributing toward eliminating instability and restoring a climate of peace and harmony in your region.

The People's Republic of Angola will continue to support initiatives for a negotiated solution to the conflict which coincidewith the legitimate aspirations of the Saharan people and relevant resolutions and recommendations of the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement. It is worth noting here, that the SDAR has always demonstrated its readiness to implement such decisions. It is our hope, therefore, that an equal readiness would be expressed by the Kingdom of Morocco in contributing to the elimination of the hotbed of tension in the Maghreb region which weakens unity and cohesion in our continental organization, since the gradual solution of different conflicts prevailing on our continent would eventually allow us to channel our attention and energy toward many issues affecting continental economic and social development.

As your excellency knows, an area of considerable tension is the southern Africa situation, where continuing instability iscaused by the constant aggression of the Pretoria regime against independent states of this region. Despite efforts by the Frontline States to restore a climate of peace, racist South Africa continues its belligerent policy to maintain its regime, the illegal occupation of Namibia, and the systematic destabilisation of countries in the region. Our peoples have been responding adequately and energetically to this policy in order to neutralize the apartheid regime and its imperialist designs. This has resulted in an enormous sacrifice of human and material resources needed for development. Accordingly, in view of the increasing aggressiveness of the Pretoria regime, OAU member states must, in accordance with the political stand of this organization, take a more energetic position in the fight against the destabilization of the southern region of our continent by extending greater support to countries victimized by Pretoria's belligerent acts. Your excellencies, comrades, regional conflicts engineered by imperialism are a principal international problem. However, it is possible to find solutions to these conflicts within the framework of norms regulating relations among states. In this context, the Nonaligned Movement, which upholds the essence of modern international norms of coexistence and which is comprised of a number of developing nations, is a privileged body for the solution of the prevailing global conflicts. Accordingly, we hope that the summit of nonaligned countries in Harare next September will advance the fulfillment of the movement's profound aspirations, thus contributing to the gradual reduction of international tension.

The continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq — two nonaligned countries with the good offices of the movement at their disposal for facilitating a peaceful solution to their differences — is also a matter of great concern to us. In the interest of peace and as a contribution to detente, we cannot fail to say how pleased we would be to see these two countries honor relevant international resolutions, particularly those of the Nonaligned Movement, which establish means for negotiating a solution to theirconflict. Also of concern to us is the dangerous evolution of events in Lebanon, a situation reflecting the great tension prevailing in the Middle East. In our understanding, solution of the problems there necessarily entails recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in establishing their own independent state. It is still our feeling that in order to bring about this objective, which would undoubtedly restore peace in that region, there is an urgent need for an international conference on the Middle East attended by all interested parties, including the PLO on an equal footing.

Your excellencies, dear comrades, during your stay in our country, we have had the opportunity to examine bilateral issues and other current issues. We consider your visit to the People's Republic of Angola fruitful for both sides inasmuch as it has given you a current understanding of our reality and abroad exchange of information on the ongoing processes in our two countries. This visit will undoubtedly contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries. Thus, may I invite you to join me in a toast to your health and to the success of the struggle waged by the Saharan people, to peace and, to the strengthening of African unity. The struggle continues. Victory is certain. Thank you very much.

Abdelaziz Expresses Thanks

MB011042 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Speech by Western Sahara "President" Mohamed Abdelaziz at a dinner in his honor at Futungo de Belas in Luanda on 30 June; in Arabic followed by passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese — recorded]
[Text] On behalf of the SDAR Government, on behalf of my

delegation, and on my own behalf, allow me, comrade, to express my gratitude to the people of the People's Republic of Angola and the militants of the MPLA-Labor Party, gratitude for the warm reception accorded us since the time we stepped onto the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, and, in a deeper way, gratitude for the continued support by the Angolan people and government to the Saharan people in their legitimate struggle against Moroccan colonialism and expansionism. We carry with us the true sentiments of solidarity with and gratitude to the Angolan people from the Saharan people. The Saharan people and their government have great consideration for the Angolan people, their vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party, and their leader, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

We would also like to congratulate the Angolan people on their victory over colonialism and their continued victorious struggle against all maneuvers perpetrated by imperialism and the racist Pretoria regime, a struggle constantly crowned with successes under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party.

We consider the destabilization maneuvers carried out by the racist Pretoria regime with imperialist support against the Frontline States, particularly the People's Republic of Angola, an imperialist act, an act by the enemies of Africa, not only against the countries of the region but also against our continent and our African peoples.

As you have correctly pointed out, Comrade President, my visit will inevitably contribute to strengthening friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and countries. Thank you very much for your support for our just cause. The struggle continues, and victory is certain for the people of the People's Republic of Angola.

BOTSWANA

Masire Claims RSA Imposing Selective Sanctions

MB030844 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Botswana's President Quett Masire says South Africa has begun imposing selective economic sanctions against his country. Dr Masire has told foreign journalists that the sanctions involved the delivery of refrigeration trucks for transporting beef and the filling of oil storage tanks in Gaborone. The president did not eleborate on why he thought South Africa would adopt such measures against Botswana, which is heavily dependent on South Africa for its transport facilities.

Last week, South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha said if major Western trading partners imposed tough economic sanctions on South Africa, it may curtail its economic relations with neighboring countries. However, a spokesman or the foreign office department [as heard] could not be reached for comment on Dr Masire's remarks.

MOZAMBIQUE

Commentary Criticizes UK Policy Toward S. Africa

MB301600 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The call for sanctions against South Africa has gained momentum lately due to the intensification of the struggle of the South African people against apartheid, an increase in repression against the black population, and the refusal of Pretoria authorities to dismantle the repulsive apartheid system. Due mainly to these reasons, those governments and officials who have always expressed their sympathies toward the regime installed in South Africa have begun to express their alarm and demand the abolition of apartheid. However, the fact that the international community has agreed that apartheid must be eliminated does not mean that certain Western countries have agreed on how to eliminate that system, that is, what actions the international community must take to end apartheid. Whereas the international community demands the application of drastic economic measures against South Africa, a number of Western countries have found a pretext not to suffocate the South African economy, the pillar of apartheid.

One country most strongly opposed to sanctions against South Africa is Britain, which argues that such measures would largely affect the blacks. Is this the true reason? The answer is no. It is known today that the Western countries opposed to measures against South Africa have large economic interests in that country. Great Britain, for instance, is the largest foreign investor in South Africa, with 6 billion pounds, which is almost half the foreign investment in that country. Some 300 British companies, including almost all its industrial giants, still have interests in South Africa. On trade relations, the importance of economic links may appear insignificant considering that South Africa is the 17th of the main importers of British products. In 1985 there was a credit balance of 500 million pounds favorable to Britain.

However, in order to make a correct assessment of the trade relations between the two countries, it is important to take into account the invisible transactions, namely the remittance of profits by South African subsidiaries of multinationals based in England. According to estimates, these transactions could amount to 2 million pounds per year. An assessment of the type of products involved in most of the trade exchanges between Britain and South Africa provides further indication of the importance of trade links between the two. Britain depends on South Africa to obtain a number of minerals essential to its industry, such as gold and chromium. Furthermore, South Africa is one of the few markets where traditional British industry still sells large quantities of machinery, chemicals, rolling stock, textiles, and other goods. With this type of market, Britain's traditional industry, presently faced with a serious recession, is able to keep afloat. Should sanctions be applied, this would not be possible.

Moreover, observers point out that London, faced with 13 percent unemployment, fears that once sanctions are applied, many

South Africans of British stock will settle in Britain, thus further aggravating the unemployment problem. The observers base their views on the fact that in 1985, for the first time in more than 20 years, the number of South African residents who decided to settle in Great Britain was higher than the number of British nationals who left for the land of apartheid. In fact the 7,000 people who entered Britain last year represented an increase of over 300 percent compared to 1984.

The claim that sanctions would affect black South Africans is, therefore, a distortion of the facts. The figures that we have given speak for themselves.

Seven 'Bandits' Claimed Dead in Zambezia

MB020836 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] In Gurue District, Zambezia Province, our armed forces killed seven armed bandits on 19 June. The bandits were part of a group which had attempted to carry out actions against civilians and employees of the Mozambique Tea Enterprise. According to an official source from the command of the battalion stationed there, our forces also captured two G-3 weapons, one Mauser rifle, and one cartridge.

Renamo 'Terrorists' Reportedly Kill 14

MB021920 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] South Africa's MNR Terrorists in Mozambique have massacred 14 people traveling on a drought relief lorry in the southern province of Inhambane. The lorry was being used by the government's Natural Disasters Department to carry workers between Inhambane town and the nearby town of Maxixe. The Natural Disasters Department distributes foreign relief for drought victims in Inhambane and other provinces of Mozambique. The MNR terrorists attacked the lorry with rifle and bazooka fire and then set it alight. Eleven passengers were killed on the spot and three died later in hospital. About 20 others were wounded.

MALAWI

President Banda Marks Independence Anniversary

MB031056 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has said that people who predicted doom for this country when he was demanding independence for Malawi have been proved wrong. The life president said this last night at a state banquet held at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre as part of events marking the 20th anniversary of republic celebrations. In his speech, the life president recounted the political history of this country. He said at that time both foreigners and some Malawians thought Malawi would not succeed outside the federation. The life president said it was pleasing to note that those who predicted doom for an independent Malawi have been proved wrong because in an independent Malawi, the people are not starving, they are well dressed and are living in better houses. The life president also pointed out that since independence, tribal wars which were prevalent in the colonial days are no longer there. He said today there is genuine unity among different tribes in Malawi.

The life president also spoke on the country's transportation problems. His excellency explained that Malawi is facing transport problems because it cannot use tradional ports due to (?causes) which have forced it to use the port of Durban in South Africa. However, the Ngwazi pointed out that in spite of those problems, the country's economy is still sound because the country is self-sufficient in food and the people have enough to eat.

Speaking earlier before the Ngwazi, the master of ceremonies, Mr John Tembo, who is also a member of the (?national executive committee), of the party said it was gratifying to note that since Malawi attained independence under the life president leadership, the country has enjoyed peace and calm, law and order. He also pointed out that Malawi, which was a poor country under the colonial government, has now developed in all spheres because of the wise and dynamic leadership of his excellency the life president.

Earlier before the state banquet, his excellency the life president attended a reception in honor of, among other people, those who took part in the fight against colonialism. In his speech then, the life president commended the role that some of them played in the struggle for independence. The life president noted that the country is where it is today because some people sacrificed their lives. The life president also said that he was happy to see that, apart from Malawians, there were people of other races at the reception. He said that he believed in people of different races living together harmoniously. He explained that when he (?returned here), he did not come to fight the white man but the system of government which was dominated by a few white men.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Address Calls for End to Violence

MB030740 Johannesburg International Service in English
0645 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Address by State President P.W. Botha; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] I want to assure you that the government is aware of your problems and your aspirations. On 31 January this year, I promised that change would come to our land. Most of you took me seriously. For that I am grateful. Some of you doubted my sincerity. Others, who were terrified by the prospect of peaceful change, planned to plunge our country into violence and despair. I promised that the pass laws would be abolished by 1 July this year. I also said that influx control would go. I also said that every South African regardless of race or color, would be entitled to a new, common identity document. I have kept my word. The first of the new ID's will be issued tomorrow. But I said, too, that change woudl come about by peaceful means. I said that we would never hand this country over to those who want it destroyed or to those who mistakenly believe that solutions lie in anarchy, those who mistakenly believe that freedom lies in violence.

We all feel saddened by the fact that some South Africans, especially black citizens, are being murdered by radicals, and others have died in inhuman terrorist attacks by murderers who were trained in other countries to destroy our country. This is why I have imposed a state of emergency. Let me pose this question: Are not the voices who cry the loudest for the state of emergency to be lifted the voices of those who seek the destruction of our common future? Some elements even planned to start a violent and bloody revolution on 16 June. Had they succeeded many South Africans would have been killed. We stopped these plans. They have failed dismally. Greater peace and normality have returned to our lives. We cannot make progress while there is violence.

Now you, the decent majority, will agree order must be maintained and the violence must stop. We will deal with those who terrorize decent people. We will relentlessly pursue and punish those who perpetrate terror by burning people to death and by destroying property. We all desire peace and calm, and we will work for peace and calm. We will have a climate where the representatives of the decent majority of the people can sit down together to discuss the future of this land we love, discuss in peace and tranquillity in (?reasoned) debate, without violence and without fear.

I am aware of your problems, and I am willing to deal with them in a positive way. But the government and I cannot do this alone. We need to discuss solutions with all black leaders in a peaceful atmosphere. I have extended my hand in friendship to all those in our country — black, white, and brown — who are committed to the peaceful solution of our problems. I have invited them all to join me around the negotiating table. I said that I would establish a national council to achieve this goal. I call on you to cooperate in a constitutional way. South Africa's future lies in negotiation and peaceful coexistence. Our future must be decided by South Africans. We must not allow outside causes to dictate our future. Have faith. Look to you future and that of your children with confidence, and let us go forward together to the new South Africa. Let us build and work in peace.

President Praises Farmers for Securing Borders

MB021716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1643 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Messina, July 2, SAPA — Farmers played a vital link in securing South Africas borders with Botswana and Zimbabwe against infiltration by insurgents and the country could not allow the farming community in the area to decrease, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. He was speaking to about 30 farmers at a farm in the Dongola area west of Messina and on the Zimbabwe border after a one-day visit to the eastern and far northern Transvaal for in-depth briefings of the security situation. He was accompanied by the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, the deputy minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the chief of the Defence Force, Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, and other senior Defence Force officers.

At Komatiepoort and Laughing Waters, near the homeland of KaNgwane, Mr Botha was briefed confidentially on problems on Mozambican refugees crossing the border into South Africa illegally in search of food and work, as well as progress made with the electrification of the border fence. Despite efforts to stop them, hundreds of Mozambicans continue to risk their lives in attempts to escape the civil war in their country. Their willingness to work for lower wages for the local farming community in the area, in competition with the traditional KaNgwane workforce, has led to labour unrest in the past. At Messina, Mr Botha was similarly briefed on the security situation along the Zimbabwean and Botswana borders and security measures taken to counter insurgency from these countries.

Speaking to the farmers at Dongola on the Limpopo River, the state president said he had been impressed during the days visit by the cooperation among government departments to ensure the border areas security. The spirit and determination of the farming community was also very encouraging. Mr Botha said significant improvements in security measures along the border farms had been made recently — but the task was by no means complete. The farming community and their effect on the security of the area was of vital importance to the country as a whole in the campaign against the onslaught against South Africa from both within and outside its borders, he said.

Mowbray Police Station Damaged by Explosion

MB030716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0715 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, July 3, SAPA — An explosion rocked the Mowbray police station today, causing extensive damage and slightly injuring at least two people. Police spokesmen at the scene declined to comment and said the Bureau for Information would release a statement later. The Bureau confirmed from Pretoria that "an explosive device had been detonated near the Mowbray police station." It said two policemen had been slightly injured and said damage was minimal, contradicting on-the-scene reports from journalists and residents that damage was severe.

The explosion happened about 7.30am while rush hour traffic was streaming along main road outside the police station. Rubble from a low garden wall was blasted across the street, smashing the display windows of Grand Bazaars opposite. It appeared that the explosive device had been placed in a flower bed outside the main window of the charge office, which was blown out of its frame. The area was cordoned off and members of metro, the ambulance service and the traffic department rushed to the scene. Traffic was diverted.

On April 30 a bomb destroyed a public toilet and a section of a waiting room at the Mowbray railway station. Since then, there have been several petrol bombings in the area. Cape Town newspapers were inundated with calls from southern suburbs residents who heard the loud bang. The explosion was "incredibly loud" in Rondebosch — several kilometres away, residents said.

Commentary Claims Black Rule Would Be 'Disaster'

MB020737 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Reform in South Africa"]

[Text] Such is the clamor in the outside world for economic sanctions against South Africa that the pace and scope of political reform in the country is all but ignored. The fact remains, however, that never before in South Africa's history has so much reform taken place in the space of 1 year. The casual observer might be forgiven for thinking that the more reforms take place, the louder the cry for economic sanctions. And, indeed, it does seem so. The list of reforms and measures that have been taken to eradicate apartheid in the past 12 months in particular is impressive. Only the most venomous or ignorant critics of the country will deny this.

This week marks the beginning of black participation in political power sharing in South Africa. Together with whites, coloreds, and Asians, representatives of black communities now serve on the four new provincial executive committees. Monday was the closing day for comment on th National Council Bill. This bill provideds for a body comprising all races to advise President Botha and the cabinet on eliminating discrimination and creating machinery for a new constitution, to include blacks in central government. Apart from these changes bringing blacks into decision-making at all three levels of government, a number of reform measures already in practice took effect this week. These include the abolition of influx control and the pass laws lifting of restrictions on black families living together, and restrictions on where they may sell their labor and conduct busienss.

What is emerging more clearly from these developments is that the world is not interested in the dismantling of apartheid — which has not only started, but is already far advanced. What the world wants is black majority rule in South Africa. Moderate South Africans of all races know that this would spell disaster for the country, as the rest of Africa attests to. There is wide recognition in the country for the fact that the elimination of white domination cannot be allowed to develop into domination by one of the 10 black nations. What is needed now is recognition of this reality in the outside world.

Shultz Statement on Policy Review Evaluated

MB020531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, says his government's policy review on South Africa could lead to aid for black states that are economically dependent on the country. No one doubts that this would be a political move related to punitive economic action against South Africa. Recently Mr Shultz castigated hardline sanctions campaigners who gave no thought to the harm their proposed measures would cause other southern African countries. If the American Government is considering a reversal of its position on sanctions it most certainly would be under an obligation to the unintended victims, those — literally millions — whose livelihood would be removed by effective sanctions.It is a moral obligation of course. But the Reagan administration, which has a rather better grasp of the international political forces at work in southern Africa than either its opposition or most European politicians, must also know that it would be a strategic necessity. Those states on the sub-continent that would be hit hard by sanctions against South Africa would find themselves under tremendous pressure to provide large-scale emergency aid to their people. That aid would have to come from abroad — if not from the West then from the Soviet bloc, regardless of the strings attached. The question is whether the aid Mr Shultz might have in mind would come anywhere near what would be required in the circumstances. The sanctions campaigners in Congress, who would have to approve any such aid program, have so far shown no inclination at all to compensate victims for the damage they would do in southern Africa. In general the present mood in Congress is hostile to foreign aid, the budget presented by the administration has already been cut by 20 percent.

In fact, the whole idea is almost certainly just a gesture to salve consciences. Western governments are well aware that the economic welfare of the whole of southern Africa is inextricably linked to that of South Africa. Dr Chester Crocker himself, Mr Shultz's chief expert on the situation, has said that the links that other states in the region have with the republic is the very basis of their survival and future development. Paul Johnson, British historian and political writer, states: If the South African economy should collapse, the one engine for growth, even survival, on the continent would be put out of action and all the countries of southern Africa would fall with it. No doubt the sanctions campaigners would protest that they do not intend to go so far. Be that as it may, for sanctions to be at all effective they obviously must slow down economic activity in South Africa itself. And since the country would have to put its own needs first in such a situation the effects would be proportionately greater in neighboring countries. At risk would be a million and a half foreign workers — providing a livelihood for, conservatively estimated, another 9 million people — and power supplies to countries which depend on South Africa for half to 80 percent of their electricity requirements. Petrol supplies, trade and development credit, communications, and the imports and exports of at least seven countries could be affected. There is no way the American Government and Congress are even going to try to compensate for all this. Those Western politicians who now find the sanctions bandwagon so emotionally satisfying and politically rewarding would do well to give some thought to where it is headed.

ANC Denies Responsibility for Johannesburg Blast

MB020834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0831 GMT 2 July 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, July 2, SAPA — Shopowners today called for a tightening of security after three Johannesburg city centre bombings in a week — and police have appealed to the public to be on the look-out for bombs. The toll of injured people from yesterday's blast at Von Wielligh and Main streets, and last week's blasts at the Rissik Street Wimpy Bar and another near the President Holiday Inn, has risen to 27. Three people are today still in hospital after yesterday's blast, which injured eight people, including a two-week-old baby boy.

The Bureau for Information has hinted that the ANC was responsible for yesterday's blast in central Johannesburg. According to local press reports today, the ANC denied responsibility for yesterday's blast. At its media briefing yesterday, the bureau said government condemned the raid as "a despicable act of terror in line with the ANC's policy of hitting soft targets." "They are hitting out indiscriminately at women and children. Responsible leaders of the Western world will not hesitate to condemn this act in the strongest terms," the bureau said.

Tutu Condemns Bomb Attacks, Urges Talks

MB012002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1000 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 2, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu today condemned the spate of bomb attacks in South African cities, and appealed for talks to resolve the violence. "I am deeply distressed at the recent spate of bombings and condemn such acts of terrorism vehemently and unequivocally," the archbishop-elect of Cape Town said in a statement. "The problems of our country cannot be solved by the violence of injustice, oppression and exploitation, nor by that of those who seek to overthrow such a repressive system. Those who are guilty of all these forms of violence must stand condemned by all decent people. In the black community there is a suspicion that these acts of terrorism are the work of right-wing organizations and in the white community it is the work of black radical organizations. There is much goodwill still left — can't we get together and talk, can't those recognised as authentic leaders and representatives of all our people get together and talk? Must we destroy one another with hate, violence and repression? God bless Africa, guard her children, and guide her rulers, for Jesus Christ's sake."

Speculates on Right Wing Role

MB021609 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Johannesburg Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu has strongly condemned the spate of bomb attacks in South African cities since the imposition of the state of emergency just under 3 weeks ago. The attacks have killed 3 people and injured about 100. Bishop Tutu's condemnation comes a day after the half million-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, threatened industrial action over the detention of union leaders under the swinging emergency powers. On the line, Julian Marshall asked Bishop Tutu if his stance on the bombings wouldnt drive a wedge between him and organizations such as the ANC.

[Begin recording] [Tutu] Well, first of all the assumption is that it is something that is being perpetrated by them, whereas in fact now in the black community there is a strong feeling that this could very well be the work of white right wing organizations, but even if it were to be the ANC, they know my position. This is not a new line that I have adopted. I made quite clear my own position on violence.

[Marshall] You say that there is a feeling within the black community that these bomb attacks could very well be the work of rightwing organizations.
[Tutu] Yes.

[Marshall] Is that something that you believe?
[Tutu] Well, I wouldn't put it past whoever is trying to discredit the ANC. You know, I mean, that these attacks are being used very much by the government as trying to show just what kind of organization the ANC is and thereby trying to discredit them. And therefore one does not put it past them to engineer, or have some of their people engineer, this kind of attack.

[Marshall] But is in your opinion violence is not justified, is, for instance, the call by COSATU, calling for unspecified industrial action, is that something that you endorse?
[Tutu] I would support it, yes. I mean, these are nonviolent strategies that have been used before. After all these have been the traditional hallowed methods of trade unions to achieve goals that they want, withholding their labor and bringing actions of that sort. [end recording]

Radio Freedom Carries Tambo Call for People Power

EA021055 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Tonight, together with the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, we assess the first part of this year, 1986, the year of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe and that will be coming after this revolutionary song. [song played]

Compatriots, today marks the last day of the first half of 1986, the year designated by our vanguard movement as the year of our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. There is no doubt that in the past 6 months we managed to take our struggle for national liberation to higher levels. We are now standing at the threshold of the second half of this year faced with more demanding challenges than ever before in our history of struggle. During the past 6 months, among other things, we managed to reject and frustrate Botha's attempts to give apartheid a more human face. All his so-called reforms without exception have been rejected out of hand by the entire struggling people of our country. We also defeated the regime's attempt to rule in a new way by imposing martial law. Early in March Botha announced the uplifting of the state of emergency he had imposed onn more than 35 magisterial districts of our country 7 and 1/2 months previously. At that time, spokesmen of the system claimed that it was because the situation had returned to normal and that there was no need to maintain it any more. Three months later, Botha was again forced to impose the rule of martial law and this time it was nationwide and not 36 [as heard] districts.

We are today living under this situation where hundreds of leaders and activists of the democratic movement of our country are disappearing without trace, where the media is muzzled, and where even prayers are regarded as subversive. This is a situation that illustrates the desperate position in which the racists find themselves. However, the very rule of martial law, which was intended to muzzle all forms of opposition against the colonial apartheid regime, is not only being defied but it is being challenged by the masses of our people. Strike after strike continue to paralyze different industries, especially the commercial industries, as workers are demanding the release of their leaders to a point where commercial capitalists are being forced to concede some offers, which would have been unthinkable 12 months ago. In the African residential areas, stooge administrative bodies are being destroyed and new democratic ones are taking their place. In assessing this situation,the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, noted that the seeds of people's power, which we planted many years ago, are beginning to germinate and spread their roots.

[Tambo] "The seeds of people's power are beginning to germinate and spread their roots. People's committees, street committees, and comrades' committees are emerging on a growing scale as popular organs in place of the collapsed racist stooge administration. People's courts, people's defense militia, and other popular organs of justice are in many cases challenging the legitimacy of the racist machinery of so-called justice under their uniformed forces of repression. Our organised working class has created a mighty new trade union federation, COSATU, and has demonstrated its strength in the 2-million-strong May Day strike. The schools and universities continue to be simmering flashpoints for freedom. From their reoccupied bases, the youth stand poised to strike organized blows for liberation. The fires which have been raging in our cities for the past 2 years are spreading to more and more areas of the countryside. The starving millions in the bantustans are demonstrating their anger against these hated institutions and the puppets who are committed to running them on behalf of Pretoria.

"The terror unleashed on the people by the racist army and police in the black ghettos has totally failed to destroy their will to resist. Instead, under the leadership and inspiration of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, new ways are continuously devised to deal with the enemy's onslaught. The automatic gun fire is no longer always one-sided. The racist army and police are now also falling under the hail of bullets. Modern weapons are beginning to replace the stones in the hands of militants. The white communities in the cities and on the farms are also beginning to experience the unavoidable consequences of armed struggle.

"The power of the black consumer boycott has been dramatically demonstrated in a number of areas. The refusal by the people to pay house rents is spreading, and the authorities are powerless to enforce payment of the massive accumulated arrears. Division and disarray are growing daily more acute in the enemy camp as white business feels the pinch of international isolation while Botha increasingly exposes his inability to stem the tide of the people's resistance. This is leading to a rising toll of desertions from the previously monolithic white laager. Increasing numbers among the white community are beginning to accept that no solution is possible without the ANC. There are signs of demoralization in the enemy's armed forces and a growing number of black soldiers and police are shedding the uniform of apartheid. Those who continue to carry out its orders and who work with and for the enemy are shunned by the communities and can find little rest living among the people."

[Announcer] What then are the tasks ahead of us in this second half of 1986? What path do we have to follow so as to build on the achievements of the past 6 months? President Tambo says this second half must see an ever greater escalation of the offensive on all fronts, an offensive based on mass resistance, on an intensified armed struggle and on growing spirit of defiance.

[Tambo] "These impressive achievements must become the launching pad for further advances. The second half of 1986 must see an even greater escalation of the offensive on all fronts, an offensive based on mass resistance, on an intensified armed struggle and on growing refusal to obey racist authority. More particularly, let us, in an organized way, spread the mood of total civil disobedience, including an organized campaign leading to nationwide refusal to pay all taxes and rents. Let us declare freedom of movement throughout our land and set aside a day on which we burn our badges of slavery, the passes. We have already forned the regime to sound a retreat on the old-style [word indistinct]. Now let us resist all other attempts by Botha to deny us free access to any part of our united South Africa, whether by means of new identity documents, bantustans, resettlement camps, group areas, or other racist devices.

"Let 9 August, the 30th anniversary of the women's heroic march on Pretoria, be a day on which the whole nation moves with our women in the march toward freedom. Let us in action reassert our common citizenship in one united South Africa. Let us mobilize everywhere to smash the bantustans and to isolate the puppets who continue to collaborate with apartheid. The few bantustan office bearers who are aligning themselves with democratic movements are showing the real way forward.

"Let us hammer more nails into the coffin of the tricameral so-called parliament. Let those who continue to serve Pretoria as the so-called representatives of our colored and Indian people withdraw from these bodies or be made to feel the wrath of the people. Let us intensify our armed activities at all levels. More and more contingents of our people must be armed. Efforts must be redoubled to obtain arms from the enemy and from any other source.

"Let us influence our people in uniform to surrender their arms to the people's representatives. We must multiply the formation of people's defense militia everywhere so as to meet more effectively the assault by the enemy's armed forces and the treacherous vigilantes and impis which they employ. Our people's army, strengthened by the emerging popular militia, must intensify and spread its armed actions across the country. Let us strengthen further our underground organizations and emerge from every campaign with more powerful and united contingents of organized mass forces.

"Let us do all in our power to strengthen the unity of the workers and encourage the affiliation to COSATU of all those democratic trade unions which still remain outside its ranks. Above all let us act in unity. Let us strike with one fist. Every action, whether local, regional, or national, must involve all sections of our people. The workers, youth, women, and other strata among the oppressed must everywhere move in an organized way together. The black masses, African, colored, and Indians, must continuously find ways of engaging the enemy together and defeating its policies of divide and rule. And those among us who exploit the people's offensive to engage in acts of thuggery and hooliganism must be isolated and stopped from carrying out their antisocial activities.

"Compatriots, we have reached the point of no return. The historic conditions necessary to ensure the collapse of the apartheid system have taken shape in greater measure than ever before in our history, but much still needs to be done to destroy it once and for all. Compatriots, freedom beckons us. It stands before us demanding that we refuse no sacrifice and we spare neither life nor limb in the coming battles to win back our lands and to end the 350 years of rape, plunder, oppression, and exploitation. Workers and youth, men and women, town people and country people, all patriots among the oppressed, democratic whites who have shared racism and who expect the united land run by the will of the majority, let us together, under the leadership and umbrella of the ANC, render apartheid South Africa even more ungovernable. Let every township and every community become a stronger organized fortress of our revolution. Let us move from ungovernability to people's power." [revolutionary song is played]

[Announcer] There is no doubt, concludes our president, that through struggle we have finally seized the control of our destiny. What is important now is to refuse to be diverted and continue our march along our chosen path. Our president says this is not the time for us to be listening to those who are still talking glibly about peace.

[Tambo] "We have seized control of our destiny because our destiny is all tied up with the destruction of the apartheid system. For nearly 2 years we have been on the offensive. It has been a war with casualties. There had to be casualties but we have started this war. We have succeeded. We cannot go back. We have expanded. We must devise ways of building on this struggle, taking the offensive afresh, refusing to be silenced not even by death. The point is not very far off when our struggle, the current struggle, the current (?level) will begin to turn the scales against the regime. We have inflicted in a political sense some very serious blows. The enemy is confused. He does not know which way to go. The enemy is divided among its own ranks. The international community has become mobilized as never before. The regime is under pressure to change and abandon the system. That pressure comes from our struggle.

"If there are sanctions it is because of our struggle. Of Botha is hunting around for the next law to repeal, if he turns round and says we are now all citizens, he is acting under pressure and we must pursue this relentlessly and he will become desperate and act with viciousness but that itself will demonstrate that the end for them is near. So, this is the time to keep our sights on our set goals. Power to the people, one man one vote, a nonracial south Africa, away with the apartheid system. We are approaching that goal. They cannot stop now because we can already see the end, the end of the apartheid system.

"So, all our people should come in. The struggle must be fought on every front in unity and let us not be diverted by those who are talking glibly about peace. Let us not be diverted by those who are condemning the popular struggle and offering some nebulous solution to the problem of apartheid. Apartheid will be destroyed by our people in struggle and let's distinguish between those who are in this struggle genuinely and those who are there planted to divert and perpetrate diversionary operations, carry out diversionary operations in the interests of the enemy. We must ignore them and not to be diverted. So, the way forward is the way toward people's power, a people's government, not a Botha government, not a president's council, not a tricameral parliament, none of these things. It is a people's government, the people of South Africa, united as common citizens of a unitary state based on the principle of one man one vote."

Nel Replies to Correspondents' Criticism

MB022014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1948 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 2, SAPA — The Bureau for Information tonight criticised the foreign press following a statement made by the Foreign Correspondents Associaiton [FCA] condemning the deportation of a West German journalists. An appeal by Dr Heinrich Beuttgen against his having to leave South Africa by midnight tomorrow was turned down earlier today by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha. The FCA strongly criticised the move in a statement to the Bureau for Information and said so far four newsmen had so far been ordered out "in moves which once again demonstrate the Pretoria government's fondness for blaming the messenger for the message."

The deputy minister of information and head of the bureau, Mr Louis Nel, said he had taken note of the press statement by the FCA on the expulsion of Dr Beuttgen and appreciated that the FCA sent him a copy of their statement. The statement from the bureau said: "The South African Government does not seek confrontation with any foreign journalist, and will have no objection to journalists reporting the realities of South Africa — warts and all. This is why the government has allowed foreign journalists to report from South Africa over many years. Unfortunately most foreign journalists have consistently misrepresented South Africa abroad by turning a blind eye to constructive developments in the Republic of South Africa." Mr Nel said: "Correspondents always report on symbolic or important days. On the South African reform calendar, July 1, 1986 was a most significant day. I challenge the FCA to submit to me the television, radio, and written reports as broadcast and published on 1 or 2 July 1986 abroad, by foreign correspondents on issues such as the following:

— "The introduction of blacks, coloureds and Indians together with whites in executive positions in second tier government which makes nonsense of the perception of oppression.

— "The final abolition of influx control and pass laws.

— "That South African citizenship is now restored to blacks born and resident in South Africa.

— "That uniform identity documents are being issued to all South Africans with no reference to race or colour."

Mr Nel said correspondents who were asked to leave South Africa do not only fail into the category of those who ignore the positive developments in our country, but also "distort the negative to make it even more sensational. The South African Governemnt reaffirms its willingness to cooperate closely with foreign journalists to put them in a position to report factually and fully on the whole spectrum of developments in our country," the statement concluded.

Dossiers Prepared Against 780 Detainees

MB021439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1436 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 2, SAPA — The South African Police have prepared dossiers on 780 detainees held under the emergency regulations, the Bureau for Information said at its daily press briefing in Pretoria today. Bureau spokesman Mrs Ronelle Henning said the detainees would face murder, arson and assault charges. "When formally charged, the accused will have normal access to their legal representatives and the process of law will take its normal course," Mrs Henning said. Three "groups of people" had been charged the past 24 hours for attempted murder by way of the "necklace" method, Mrs Henning added.

Emergency regulation 3 (5) provides for the interrogation of detainees by police. Lawyers may not visit detainees unless it is done with the permission of the minister of law and order or the commissioner of police — and then they may only visit a detainee once. Detainees being "insolent" or "disrespectful" towards a member of the security forces — who may be interrogating them — would be guilty of contravening rules issued by the minister of justice in terms of the regulations, and face various forms of punishment, including, possibly, corporal punishment, solitary confinement, and "dietary punishment."

Details on Indoor Meetings Ban Released

MB021216 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1204 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 2, SAPA — Details about the ban placed yesterday on indoor meetings organised by political organisations have been released. The orders were issued in terms of Emergency Regulation 7 by four divisional police commissioners and apply to magisterial districts within their divisions. Northern Orange Free State Commissioner Johan Swart prohibited the following 18 organisations from holding or advertising indoor gatherings in the magisterial districts of Bothaville, Kroonstad, Odendaalsrus, Parys, Sasolburg, Virginia, and Welkom: Azanian People's Orgaisation, Azanian Students Movement, Azanian Students Organisation, Black Students Movement, Black Students Movement, Women's Group Crisis Committee (SIC), Detainees Parents Support Committee, Maokeng Students Organisation, Maokeng Youth Congress, Maokeng Youth Movement, Parys African Students Organisation, Parys Civic Association, Release Mandela Committee, Thabong Civic Organisation, Thabong Youth Congress, Tumahole Civic Organisation, Tumahole Students Organisation, Tumahole Youth Congress, United Democratic Front.

South Western Districts divisional police commissioner Johannes Kotze prohibited 20 organisations from holding or advertising indoor gatherings in the magisterial districts Albertina, Calitzdorp, George, Heidelberg, Joubertina, Knysna, Ladysmith, Mosselbaai, Oudtshoorn, Riversdal, Uniondale, Beaufort West, Carnarvon, Fraserburg, Laingsburg, Sutherland, Victoria West, Williston, Burgerdorp, Colesberg, Hanover, Hofmeyer, Middelburg, Moltemo, Noupoort, Richmond, Steynburg, Venterstad, Aberdeen, Graaff-Reinet, Jansenville, Murraysburg, Pearston, Steytlerville and Willowmore. The organisations are: Azanian People's organisation, Azanian Students Movement, Azanian Students Organisation, Black Students Movement, Black Students Movement, Women's Group Crisis Committee (SIC), Bongelethu Youth Organisation, Bridgeton Youth Organisation, Detainees Parents Support Committee, Graaff-Reinet Community Organisation, Graaf-Reinet Youth Congress, Jansenville Students Committees, Jansenville Youth Congresss, Karoo Youth Congress, Klipplaat Youth Congress, Middelburg Residents Association, Middelburg Youth Congress, Release Mandela Committee, United Democratic Front, Zanokhanyo Civic Committee, Zanokhanyo Youth Organisation.

Eastern Province divisional police commissioner Ernest Schnetler prohibited 52 organisations from holding or advertising indoor gatherings in the magisterial districts of Adelaide, Albany, Alexandra, Bathurst, Bedford, Cradock, Fort Beufort, Hankey, Aumansdorp, Kikwood, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East, and Uitenhage. The organisations are: Adelaide Youth Congress, Alexandra School Committee, Alexandra Students Council, Alexandra Youth Congress, Alicedale Civic Association, Alicedale Women's Organisation, Alicedale Youth Congress, Azanian Students Movement, Azanian People's Organisation, Azanian Students Organisation, Black Students Movement, Black Students Movement, Women's Group Crisis Committee (SIC), Cookhouse Youth Organisation, Craddock Residnents Council, Cradock Residents Organisation, Cradock Students Council, Cradock Women's Organisation, Cradock Youth Association, Detainees Parents Support Committee, East Cape Teachers Union, End Conscription Campaign, End Conscription Committee, Fort Beaufort Organ of Peace, Fort Beaufort Youth Congress, Grahamstown Burial Action Committee, Grahamstown Civic Association, Grahamstown Committee of Democrats, Grahamstown School Committee, Grahamstown Students Council, Grahamstown Youth Congress, Grahamstown Youth Movement, Northern Areas Youth Congress, Port Alfred Black Civic Association, Port Alfred School Committee, Port Alfred School Committee, Port Alfred Students Council, Port Alfred Youth Congress, Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Port Elizabeth School Committee, Port Elizabeth Students Committee, Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, Pro-Humanism Organisation, Release Mandela Committee, Save the Starving Community, Somerset East Residents Association, Somerset East Youth Congress, Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation, Uitenhage Health, Safety and Cultural Association, Uitenhage Parents Committee, Uitenhage Students Committee, Uitenhage Women's Organisation, Uitenhage Youth Congress, United Democratic Front.

East Rand Divisional Police Commissioner Frederik Van Zyl prohibited 17 organisations from holding or advertising indoor gatherings in the magisterial districts of Alberton, Benoni, Kemp- ton Park, Springs, Nigel, Balfour, Delmas, Heidelberg, Boks- burg and Brakpan. The organisations are: Azanian People's Organisation, Azanian Student's Movement, Azanian Student's Organisation, Black Student's Movement, Black Students Movement, Women's Group Crisis Committee (SIC), Detainees Parents Support Committee, Duduza Civic Associaiton, East Rand People's Organisation, End Conscription Committee, Katlehong Action Committee, KwaThema Youth Congress, Ratanda Civic Association, Release Mandela Campaign, Release Mandela Committee, Tembisa Civic Association, Tsakana Youth Congress, United Democratic Front.

Further Restrictions in Western Transvaal, Cape

MB022026 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1956 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 2, SAPA — People were today prohibited from being on school premises in various western Transvaal townships, while "customary" restrictions were placed on funerals in certain black areas in the western province, according to notices published in the *Government Gazette* in Pretoria today. Western Transvaal Divisional Police Commissioner Gerhardus de Waal ordered in terms of Emergency Regulation 7 that, till July 13, no person be present on school premises in townships in 14 magisterial districts without official permission. Western Province Divisional Police Commissioner Christoffel Swart placed restrictions on funeral ceremonies, being held for people who apparently died of unnatural causes, in the areas of Khayelitsha, Kruispad, Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa. Funerals may not be held without the local police station commander being informed at least 12 hours beforehand. Ceremonies may not be held over weekends or on public holidays, and memorial services may not be held out of doors. Only ordained ministers may act as speakers, no public address system may be used, and no flags, banners, and the like may be displayed or distributed.

Deputy Minister Denies Sanctions on Botswana

MB031348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1327 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 3, SAPA — South Africa today denied claims by Botswana President Quett Masire that it was applying "selective sanctions" against its neighbour. The deputy minister of information, Mr D.J. Louis Nel, said in a statement issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria: "According to SAPA-AP reports as published today in South African newspapers, President Quett Masire of Botswana is reported as having said that South Africa is applying selective sanctions against Botswana. Any such allegation is devoid of all truth. South Africa's relations with its neighbouring states are based largely on economic considerations. South Africa plays a very important developmental and stabilising role in southern Africa and will continue to play this role. South Africa's ability to play this role is naturally dependent upon economic development within South Africa. Should the senseless sanctions campaign, which is currently enjoying so much attention, jeopardise our economic development, black southern African states will consequently suffer. The state president has emphasised that the government appreciates the reality and need for economic interdependence and political cooperation. The South African Government does not believe that sanctions and boycotts solve any problems."

COSATU Issues List of 'Minimum' Demands

MB021555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 2, SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] today issued a list of "minimum" demands to "ensure the continuation of its legitimate activities." It has set July 10 — next Thursday — as the deadline for its demands to be met. Its statement today said: "COSATU believes that employers are partly responsible for the current state of the labour movement. COSATU demands:

— "An end to all harassment of shop stewards, officials and workers;
— "The release of all our leaders;
"We further demand:
— "That no employer dismiss any COSATU member who is detained; that any detained member be paid in full for the period of detention;
— "That wage increases delayed because of disruption to negotiations caused by the state of emergency be backdated so that workers are fully compensated for such delays;
— "That all employers make available to shop stewards and COSATU officials communication facilities;
— "That all employers allow COSATU members in their employ to meet for two hours each week during working hours without loss of pay to discuss and attend to union business;
— "That all employers allow shop stewards to take time off without loss of pay to attend to union business outside the factory premises; and
— "That employers allow access upon notification to any shop steward, office bearer or official of COSATU, or any of its affiliates, to its premises to discuss and attend to union business."

COSATU said it believed "these demands are legitimate under the present circumstances and that industrial relationship structures cannot operate if they are not met."

Mineworkers Reject Chamber of Mines Wage Offer

MB021451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1359 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] had rejected the Chamber of Mines wage offer, the chamber said today. The employer organisation said in a statement its offer of increases and improvements in other conditions of employment for NUM members on certain gold and coal mines had finally beeen rejected, and the union had formally advised it was in dispute with the chamber. The NUM would now follow the dispute resolution procedures prescribed by the Labour Relations Act, the statement added. NUM representatives at the meeting with the chamber also raised the state of emergency and the detention of a number of NUM members, the statement said, adding chamber representatives undertook to convey the union's views on these issues to their principals.

Four Suspected ANC Members Arrested Near Pretoria

MB031010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 3, SAPA — Four suspected African National Congress members were arrested near Pretoria yesterday, the SAP said today. A statement from the SAP Public Relations Division said the four were being questioned about a landmine explosion at Soshanguwe near Pretoria on June 26 as well as hand grenade attack on the home of a black policeman resident in Soshanguwe on June 11. Police took possession of two Russian manufactured hand grenades and the investigation is continuing, the statement said.

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

2 July

MB021636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1624 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 2, SAPA — The limpet mine explosion in Johannesburg which injured eight people was the only serious unrest incident for the 24-hour period to 6am today, the Bureau for Information reported at its daily press briefing in Pretoria today. No fatalities, stone-throwing or petrol-bomb attacks "aimed at the security forces" occurred. Bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning said the lowest number of incidents since the state of emergency was called on June 12 was reported yesterday. The bureau normally does not report on incidents which do not involve fatalities, but today Mrs Henning outlined the following incidents:

A private truck was petrol-bombed at Fingo near Grahamstown by a group of blacks. No one was injured and police arrested four people.

About 40 people caused R480 damage to a bus in Soweto when they pierced the tyres.

In Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a bus was stoned, resulting in R200 damage.

Police arrested three men in Daveyton, Benoni, after a group of 20 people threatened to necklace a man.

The condition of Johannebsurg limpet mine victims, Mrs Cheryl Petley and her two-week-old son, Garret, remained serious, Mrs Henning said. Mrs Alice Skosana, also injured in yesterday's blast, regained consciousness and was discharged. The other five people injured were discharged yesterday.

3 July

MB031313 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 3, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Situation report for the period 06h00 (2/7/86) to 06h00 today:

"1) There was an explosion this morning at 07h35 outside the Mowbray police station in Mowbray main road. The type and origin of the explosive device used has at this stage not been determined. Two members of the police, Constable Andries Thompson, 20, and a young woman police sergeant were slightly injured. Her next of kin have not yet been informed. Constable Thompson was on duty in the charge office at the time of the explosion and the policewoman was in the main road on her way to the station. Damage to the building was slight and was mainly confined to broken glass. Constable Thompson's father is a warrant officer at the Bishop Lavis murder and robbery unit of the SAP.

"2) Three necklace deaths were reported yesterday. The body of a young man of 16 yrs old was found at 10h30 at KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, with four tyres around body. Two petrol bombs were also found near the body. At Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, the body of a young black man between the age of 15 and 20 years, was found at 10h50. The body of an adult black man, with two tyres around body, was found by the police at 11h00 at Gemsbokfontein, KwaNdebele. None of the victims has been identified yet.

"3) Other unrest-related incidents reported yesterday were of a minor nature. Only two stone throwing attacks against security forces were reported. No damage or injuries were caused." End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Restrictions Circumvented

"That some foreign media — newspapers and television — should try to circumvent the emergency restrictions was bound to happen," says the page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 28 June. "Such devious reporting cannot be avoided, but the newspapers and TV news agencies should not be surprised if the Government acts against them" and expels a CBS cameraman or a *Newsweek* bureau chief. Although the need for an emergency and the need for restrictions on the coverage of unrest is accepted, the restrictions should not be "so severe as to impose virtually a total ban except for such news as is issued" by the Bureau for Information. It is also hoped that the government will not "simply get tough with the media, but will assist them to carry out their functions within the limits and restraints of the emergency. Unfortunately newspapers or newsmen who unwittingly contravene the regulations will be punished as readily as those who deliberately contravene them, but the latter will have no cause to complain if the Government acts against them, since they will have been asking for trouble."

Possible Sanctions Evaluated

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 30 June, says "the Eminent Persons' Group had six months in which to bring about the kind of solution in South Africa that would please the Commonwealth. It failed." Now Margaret Thatcher has "three months in which to achieve the same kind of miracle." It is doubted whether she will succeed. The "trouble is threefold" as the ANC is committed to violence, the government will not give in to foreign pressure, and the world does not want the dismantling of apartheid but the "acceptance of black majority rule." "The Government would be committing political suicide if it agreed to that. Until now the Government has been too preoccupied about avoiding sanctions to get a firm grip again on the country." Now South Africa has been "turned into the No 1 subject of international hatred and the only candidate for punitive sanctions." South Africans are warned not to fall "for any smarmy assurances" that they will "be let off the hook" if they do what the British or the Americans say. "We won't be. It is our future that is at stake — and only we can determine what the future will be."

Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4 in the space in which it usually carries the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 30 June prints "No comment" and goes on to say "the facts speak for themselves." It notes that since the emergency clampdown the government has "refused to disclose unrest-related information in Parliament," 86 people have died in unrest, 8 bomb blasts have rocked the country killing 3 and injuring 88 people, and "retail bosses have met Government officials over the effect the detention of trade unionsts has had on the industry."

Mandela's Release Advised

A page 10 editorial says "the whole world recognises that dialogue between the authentic representatives of the black majority and politicians representing the white minority has to be the start of a South African solution" but it is the "implementation of these talks" that eludes President Botha and his cabinet. However, the "first step that must be taken before this leap towards peace remains the release of Nelson Mandela." Botha is advised to "release Mandela and listen to the world's advice: talk with the ANC, before the stakes become any higher."

Sanctions Affect Neighbors

Another page 10 editorial in *The Star* says that "superficially there might seem to be a certain attractive logic" to the government's warning that if sanctions are imposed it might "hit back at its southern African neighbours — not only by expelling foreign workers but denying those state access to this country's infrastructure." The warning makes the point that "if jobs and wealth are lost through sanctions, charity must begin at home. But the advantages of such tit-for-tat diplomacy lie strictly in the short term." Sanctions would have not only "self-destructive repercussions" on the country's economy but also the "political effects would be extremely serious." "Our remaining support in the West would be further alienated and the overall political crisis deepened. If it comes to the crunch, one trusts wiser counsels will prevail."

'Radical Clerics' Viewed

A page 4 editorial says of the Reverand Beyers Naude that he "seems to have become the first of the radical clerics to lose his nerve" as "his latest utterances of praise for President Botha are so at variance in tone and content with some of his earlier comments." Concerning the calls for boycotts and sanctions "which have emanated from the clergy, we have from the start thought the consequences entirely preictable: a cycle of external pressure, economic crisis, unemployment, growing violence, harsh repression, and further external pressure. That expectation has been horribly fulfilled." Even though Naude is the first of the clerics to "perceive that the campaign of pressure on government has gone wrong," others "will in time come to the same realisation." "It is horridly fascinating to speculate how long other radical clerics will be able to watch the mounting toll of human suffering before, like Naude, they say President Botha deserves some credit for reform." When that happens they will join those who are "appalled by the incompetence and clumsiness with which it has been pursued by government. They will also, one hopes, accept that, even if the Nationalists are primarily responsible for the condition of the country,the rest of us bear a direct, if secondary, responsibility to see that opposition to apartheid does not precipitate worse than apartheid."

Free Market Battle

A second editorial on the same page comments on the "struggle between SA's freemarketeers and the ambitious interventionists." Should the "direct controllers win the battle of the rand" the outcome will be "drastic." "Government's record in managing this country's financial affairs is hardly impressive. That those same officials be given greater control is not, we believe, in SA's best interests." "We do not believe that bureaucrats, who produce nothing, are qualified to decide what is right for the productive sector."

'Uncertainty' in U.S. Policy

Simon Barber from Washington says on the same page that the "idea has struck home as never before that Pretoria, in a desperate effort to immunise itself against external prodding, is abandoning the rest of the world and setting out on a last, lonely voortrek." For U.S. policy, this implies that there is "no expedient — short, perhaps, of war — that can make SA shape its destiny in a manner consistent with Western values and interests." Senators Lugar and Kassebaum have suggested a appointing "a special envoy armed with the full panopoly of presidential prestige." This "putative mission would be to sound out Pretoria on restarting an Eminent Persons Group-style mediation" and it "might be a grand idea if the SA government were truly afraid of the consequences of rebuff." The best hope would be for Pretoria to "string the envoy along — a technique at which it has proved itself a past master" — until the "effort dissolved in fruitless exasperation." However, the "results of failure, be it prompt or drawn out, would be to add to the pressure on President Reagan to apply punitive economic sanctions," which would be a " 'so what' proposition in the SA government's eyes." Even though two bills, the original House Bill and the "radical substitute proposed by Congressman Ron Dellums," are before the senate time is "short, and even in what is available few members will be paying much attention to their duties as lawmakers." "When it comes to concocting a policy towards SA, no one is in charge over here. There is only frustration and a great inchoate desire to do something. uncertainty prevails."

Radical Parliamentary Changes

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 26 June says in an editorial on page 24 that "at the end of the first parliamentary session it can be said today that never has so much been done in so short a time about radical changes in race relations." Through parliamentray initiative a totally new climate of reform has taken root throughout the Republic. It is necessary that the significance of the process be actively marketed internally and externally so that there can be no doubt about the seriousness of building a new South Africa. The first session of parliament was devoted to eliminating dangerous structures within government. The second session will give attention to formulas which will create a new dispensation. "The key factor will be the proposed statutory council."

Imminent Sanctions

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 26 June says in a page 8 editorial that "while Mrs Thatcher's deputy minister was trying to convince ANC leader Oliver Tambo to cease violence in South Africa, two bombs exploded in Johannesburg." Whether or not the explosions were planned to coincide with the London talks, this does not detract from the fact that this incident has emphasized that Oliver Tambo is not prepared to renounce violence. Noting that the South African Government has repeatedly called on the ANC to renounce violence and enter into negotiations, it says Thatcher's attempt is not the first to fail. The Commonwealth's mission in Lusaka also failed and South Africa was blamed. Now the Thatcher government is planning a follow-up by sending Sir Geoffrey Howe to southern Africa. The result is predictable and South Africa will be blamed if the initiative attempt fails. "Each failure brings us nearer to mandatory sanctions."

Power Sharing

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 30 June says in an editorial on page 8 that "most people so far see power-sharing as something far beyond their reach." Now, with the announcement of multiracial executive committees for the four provinces, the reality of power-sharing moves closer to the ordinary person. Hopefully more people will realize that South Africa is irrevocably committed to change and that black and white are going to jointly decide on a new South Africa. One of the most meaningful aspects of the new executive committees is the appointment of blacks. This is surely an indication of the government's good intentions. It is demonstrating to all race groups that it wants them to be part of the decision-making process. "We wish the new executive committees every success. They are part of one of the most important reforms yet undertaken in South Africa."

SACC Conference Discussed

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 27 June says in an editorial on page 12 that "the South African Council of Churches [SACC] annual conference is characterized by radical statements and decisions on matters such as military conscription and civil disobedience." Whether this year's conference will be the same the public will never know because such statements can be interpreted as undermining the state in terms of the emergency regulations. Dr Beyers Naude's speech on Wednesday has contributed much toward black-white understanding. Reconciliation and a solution for black-white relations is an essential requirement for peace and reform. Dr Naude has elucidated the areas of clashing perceptions with understanding and skill. "How unfortunate that Dr Naude's previous statements abroad did not show the same understanding as Wednesday's."

Departure of 250,000

Another editorial on the same page says: "If the Reverend Sol Jacob's information that 250,000 South Africans have fled the country to join ANC is correct there is cause for concern." It is unfortunate but inevitable that those who strive for revolution should leave the country when the security forces react on a large scale. An exodus is an indication of the effectiveness of the security force operations. Nevertheless they remain South Africans who are against peaceful solutions. "Notice must be taken of the Rev Jacob's allegations that 260,000 Mozambicans have fled their 'free' country to this land of so-called violence and oppression."

New 'Appreciativeness' of Reforms

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 27 June says on page 14 that it was very good of Dr Beyers Naude to say the reform measures are not merely cosmetic, and that President Botha should be given recognition for his preparedness to bring about change. "With the mantle of a churchman on his shoulders, Dr Naude has, however, also justified violence in South Africa and refused to condemn it, issued a call for civil disobedience, gave his support as long ago as 1977 for the international trade union boycott of this country, called on South Africa's creditors to lay claim to the country's assests, said in April this year that people no longer believe the government's promises. In the light of this, Dr Naude should not blame the thousands who love this country if they feel he has himself contributed to what he now sees as a tragedy — that blacks see the reforms as too little, too late. Dr Naude's new-found appreciativeness is welcomed. But he owes the country more than mere lip service if he wants to contribute to reconciliation after he and his soul-mates contributed so much to the tragedy of the rejection of honest attempts to reform South Africa."

Emergency 'Facts' Detailed

On page 4 in the space in which it usually carries the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 1 July prints "no comment" and goes on to say: "The facts speak for themselves." It notes that since the emergency clampdown the government has "refused to disclose unrest-related information in Parliament," 93 people have died in unrest, 10 blasts have rocked the country killing 3 and injuring 88 people, and "at least 183 trade union leaders and 740 workers are being detained under emergency regulations."

'Focus' on ANC 'Communist Element'

"The African National Congress alleged communist element could boil into a major issue in the United States as the movement takes in a higher profile in the South Africa debate," says the "Focus" column on the same page. U.S. officials are uncomfortable at the ANC's "refusal to condemn the so-called 'necklace' deaths, seen in graphic horror on American television screens." Although the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance "has been examined recently in Congress and the mainstream American media," one southern Africa expert feels that the issue will "remain dormnant as long as the South African issue was still seen in black-white terms." "Others feel that it is on the brink of breaking into a serious issue, with the South African Government promoting the theme to its advantage." "Whether the movement's communist component does become an issue or not, they say, the ANC is a movement too big to ignore in the South African equation. 'It doesn't really matter what anybody thinks about it, the ANC's a player,' said an observer."

New Provincial System

"The new provincial executives take office today with a heavy millstone round their necks" as they are "demonstrably unrepresentative of the people they serve, answerable only indirectly to the electorate," says a page 14 editorial of the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 1 July. "From this unfavourable beginning, they will have to make impressive efforts at serving the public interest if they are to gain any credibility. Even if they succeed, their undemocratic status needs reform before they even begin." "It should have been a moment for applause that multiracial government has been introduced for the first time at the second tier but applause is inappropriate when the executives are appointed without reference to electoral support — selected on a virtual racial quota base. " Even though blacks taking up posts in this system are showing "remarkable courage" as they have "not bowed to intimidation from radicals," their "political careers at this level will be hazardous." The appointment of a National Party MP to the executive in Natal even though the National Party has been "rejected by white voters in Natal ever since the party was formed," is a disgrace. "Launched with these serious flaws, the new provincial system will have a difficult infancy. With this manner of reform it is difficult to believe change for the better can gain proper momentum."

Repayment of International Loans

A second editorial on the same page says that concerning not repaying international loans should sanctions be imposed, "one must sincerely trust that the Government is not considering any such move." Should it ever come about, "South Africa will have crossed another dismal Rubicon along the road towards being an international rogue elephant." Even talk of reneging on debts suggests "an unhappy degree of desperation." Although South Africa is sick of the threat of governing under the threat of sanctions, "so are many South Africans sick of a government which sees force as a major political solution, and so are our last Western allies sick of having to defend a system which is repugnant to the world. To all these kinds of malaise, South Africa must come up with better political answers, soon, if the threat of sanctions is to be lifted."

Repercussion of Punitive Measures

John d'Oliveira writes on page 14 of *The Star*: "If further international sanctions provoke the South African Government into taking punitive action against its neighbours, the ultimate loser could be South Africa itself." Although the dependence of neighboring states on the South African economy is obvious, "little is said about the degree to which the South African economy depends on the other countries in the region." An American economist has estimated that "South Africa's total trade in goods and non-factor services with the nine Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference countries (SADCC) produces a surplus for South Africa of between R5 billion and 6 billion a year." "The reality was that Pretoria benefited substantially from its interaction with SADCC." If South Africa were to impose punitive measures against neighboring states in the event of sanctions, "the most likely outcome would be a massive international programme to help the beleagured countries — and calls for even tougher international action against South Africa. Under these circumstances, South Africa would lose significant amounts of foreign income and this, in turn, would aggravate the country's troubled economic situation. And the country would become even more isolated than it is now."

Government Lack of 'Sensitivity'

"The fact that the newly appointed provincial executive committees are multiracial is a positive development, confirming that the Government is sincere in its intentions of sharing power," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 1 July. The government choosing the executive committees creates a "centralisation rather than a devolution of power. Nevertheless, the fact that Blacks, Coloureds, and Indians will play their part in provincial government is to be welcomed." However, the government has been criticized by the leader of the Conservative Party for not having a mandate from the voters to this. The government "in implementing its plans has a tendency to create controversy where no controversy need be necessary." For example Natal has been treated in a "cavalier fashion" by firing the most experienced member of the executive committee, Frank Martin, and appointing another New Republic Party member. Martin sees the omission of a black member as a "big mistake when one takes into account the fact that Natal has the biggest Black population and the most powerful Black pressure group in the Zulus." The government also did not show "enough sensitivity to other interests" by using the President's Council to "override the rejection of the Coloured and Indian Chambers of Parliament of the two security Bills." "The point simply is that whether it is dealing with provincial government or the tricameral Parliament, the Government should not open itself to the charge that it rides roughshod over the wishes of interests other than those of the ruling party."

No Withdrawal of Emergency Imminent

A page 8 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 27 June says even though the two new security acts have become law, "it would appear that the government is not going to withdraw the national emergency." "The hard-line attitude of the deputy minister of information, Mr Nel, in Pretoria, warning newspapers of the consequences, including seizure, of making 'subversive statements,' completes the scenario for a continued freeze on normal activity." "The virtual total reliance on an often uninformative daily bulletin" from the Bureau for Information, means that the "public are increasingly in the dark over what is going on." If the government "does not realise that things will eventually have to give way to realistic negotiation between the minority who govern and the majority who aspire to government one might ask who is really in the dark about South African reality. The answer to that question could just be a 'subversive statement.' "

'Clout' of Europeans Viewed

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 30 June says: "No one shold underestimate the clout, political and economic, of the European Community if it can agree to use it on the South African issue." Therefore, "South Africans should ponder the initiatives agreed at the Hague on Friday." Economic sanctions have been opposed on the grounds that "the South African economic machine must be strong if people are to negotiate their way out of the present impasse. But it should be used as a force for transformation, not for the status quo or timid 'reform,' as now. This said, South Africans would be foolish if they thought that last week's EEC outcome is the end of the story." Those who have played for time on sanctions find this "precious commodity exhausted." The government shoult release Mandela to "tame the storm" and "accept the inevitable political consequences of such action. The alternative is the barricades, the bunker, the laager — and telling the world to do its damnedest. That hair-chested approach might, for some, be emotionally satisfying, but for a country like South Africa is short-sighted in the extreme."

Homeland Independence Considered

A second editorial on the same page says of the KwaNdebele homeland scheduled for independence that it is "smaller, less populous and even less economically viable than the other four homelands on which the Nationalist government has so far conferred its version of independence. It is little more than a blob on the map." The authorities who consider the "dusk-to-dawn curfew," and forbidding entry to nonresidents, necessary to maintain law and order should "urgently reconsider the independence decision, which makes little sense, economically or politically." The people of KwaNdebele have not been consulted about their independence as the majority of their members of parliament were nominated and not elected. "Yet the administration so formed is regarded as fit to decide on independence without any test of public opinion, such as a referendum." South Africa already hasfour " 'independent' " homelands Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) — imposed on them "in a variety of blobs, which are politically independent but still financially dependent on the South African taxpayer. The government should spare us, and the people of KwaNdebele, from TBVCK."

Sanctions Emotional Issue

On the same page, Robin Hallett, historian and writer on world affairs who lives in England, writes: "You would need, I believe, to go back more than 80 years to the time of the Anglo-Boer War to find an occasion when the affairs of South Africa have presented an issue of such emotional concern to Britain's 'political nation' — to all those involved in or concerned about political issues — as they have done in June 1986." Regarding the 6-hour debate on imposing effective economic measures on South Africa in the House of Commons, he says: "Watchers in Pretoria might well have felt satisfied at the outcome of the debate. Anyone who takes the trouble to think objectively about sanctions will recognize the catch-22 element in the whole debate. What is the point of introducing sanctions if you cannot be sure they will be effective in ending apartheid?" But "politics is never entirely a matter of sense, of superior 'rationality.' It is fuelled on occasion by passion and anger and an intense fellow-feeling for those who suffer oppression." South Africa has become a "magnet for the profound emotion of many who have never set foot in the country."

Democratic Link Gone

"A major democratic link between the governed and the governing has gone with the new era, starting today, of nominated executive councillors deciding on issues which were once the responsibilities of elected provincial councils," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 1 July. The new system is an "extension of the bureaucracy with government appointees nominally administering an elaborate machine which will consume energy — and money — and produce kilometres of computerised paper." The executive councillors representing the various racial groups "represent no one because they have not been chosen by constituents." They will "sit at the apex of a pyramid which is suspended in mid-air by a puppet-master's strings because it has no firm base." The problem of separating " 'own affairs' " and " 'general affairs' " and the question of financing the local authorities and regional services councils clearly shows a "lack of planning and advance thinking. And bureaucratic bungling." "In its haste to produce an apartheid form of democracy the authorities have ignored the means in order to attain a dubious end."

Confidence Index Evaluated

"Small though it is, the improvement in the Assocom's [Association of Chambers of Commerce] Business Confidence Index in June is a welcome sign," says a second editorial on the same page. "Most interestingly, Assocom points to a perception that violence may be on the wane, a perception which must of necessity stem from what is reported or not reported in the media. We can only congratulate the business community on its confidence that news reports accurately reflect the actual situation."

Botha's 'Friends in Retreat'

On the same page Stanley Uys in London asks why Thatcher has "changed her tune" concerning her position on sanctions. "The answer is to be found in the report of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) and the critical impact it has had on the sanctions debate. As a result of the EPG's report, President Botha's government now has more enemies and fewer friends — and the friends are in retreat." Although the EPG has established certain first principles in the sanctions debate, "SA's 'friends' do not accept all these principles yet, but unless the situation improves in SA, they will be forced to yield to them one by one." As the "EPG has laid it down that a shooting war exists in South and southern Africa and an ideological war over racism between Botha's government and the international community," the mood in which the sanctions debate is being conducted is "one of war." "Rational persuaders want to destroy apartheid without at the same time destroying SA's economy," while others accept that "if the economy has to be destroyed in order to destroy apartheid, then — in Botha's own immortal words — so be it." Isolation will mean "less not more apartheid change in SA, and this in turn means that mandatory sanctions become unstoppable, because the last barrier against sanctions — that Pretoria can still be persuaded, rather than coerced, into change — falls away." If Botha can prove the people who think this wrong, "Thatcher will be the first to congratulate him, because the only way in which she can help SA now is if he helps her to help him."

Nation on 'Road to Reform'

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 30 June says in an editorial on page 6 that "in the midst of the latest developments surrounding the sanctions campaign, of which the most important will be Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission, two matters must be emphasized." First, there is the warning by Foreign Minister Pik Botha of counteraction against foreign workers. The outside world must realize that sanctions cannot only be applied from one side. Second, Minister Botha gave the assurance that South Africa will not be prescribed to from abroad. President Botha has put South Africa firmly on the road to reform. "The essence of the sanctions question is economic warfare. However, economic cooperation is the only way to stop a Marxist takeover of South Africa."

Howe Mission Considered

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 1 July says in an editorial on page 10 that "in one respect Sir Geoffrey Howe's forthcoming mission to South Africa holds more promise than that of the so-called Commonwealth wise men. Sir Geoffrey at least says openly that he is not coming with threats." The big hitch is that the British mediation on mission is taking place against the background of yet another ultimatum — Sir Geoffrey's visit follows the EEC's threat of sanctions after a period of 3 months. South Africa is expected to "end apartheid," whatever that means. This can only take place through a process of negotiation and discussion. It is ironic that Sir Geoffrey's visit is announced on the eve of the repealing of various "apartheid laws." Most South Africans see the idea of apartheid as being replaced by the concept of power sharing. "Sir Geoffrey is thus coming to preach this concept to the converted. He could, however, save valuable time by preaching to the unconverted."

Zambia's Stance Criticized

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 July comments on Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's determination "to force Mrs Margaret Thatcher to join the Commonwealth in imposing sanctions" on South Africa and his claim that he is "prepared to suffer in the process." "We think Pretoria might as well give Dr Kaunda a foretaste of the effect of sanctions by taking a few measures that, while not amounting to sanctions in reverse, could make him sit up, or shut up, or both." "A total of 70 percent of Zambia's imports and 40 percent of its exports move through South Africa," and South Africa might find that it hasn't the "freight cars that can maintain this kind of traffic." "In the case of petrol, Zambia relies on South Africa's transport network to bring in much of its supplies. A little hiccup here and there might find Zambia running short of fuel." However, if any action is taken against Zambia now, it might give the Commonwealth, and especially the Frontline states "a chance to accuse South Africa of bullying Kenneth Kaunda." But, if he is shown that he "can't eat his cake and have it, then the lesson might also sink into the thick skulls of other neighbouring rulers like President Samora Machel, who accepts our trade and aid while condemning us whenever he can, and Mr Robert Mugabe, who does likewise."

Debt Repayment

"With the clamour for sanctions growing, it was only a matter of time before SA threatened that it might renege on its foreign debt commitments," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 2 July. "It takes elementary logic to realise that if SA were prevented from selling its exports abroad it simply would not have the dollars to stick to its debt commitments." "If industrialized countries imposed a total trade embargo on this country they would merely be shooting themselves in the foot. The repercussions of SA thumbing its nose at world bankers would ripple through the international financial system and, no doubt would be closely monitored by other delinquent foreign borrowers itching for an excuse to do the same. Unless there is madness in their method it is therefore inconceivable that foreign bankers would go along with mandatory sanctions." However, "if real sanctions are imposed, they are likely to spark a costly tit-for-tat exchange with no winners." "Before it is too late, there is still time for all parties to temper emotion with sound judgement."

Deregulation Considered

"Perhaps now that government has accepted the recommendations of the President's Council for developing and deregulating small businesses we'll get some action," says a second editorial on the same page. Although economists and business leaders have urged that the "solution to South Africa's chronic unemployment agony must come from the informal and small business sector, no apaarent steps have been taken to sweep aside the hundreds of laws and regulations impending entrepreneurship." Perhaps the state president who has "sweeping powers to cut through the tangle of red tape that has been throttling initiative" will now "use his scissors and set an example to his senior officials who prefer wielding the big stick."

Legal Center Seeks Precedents

Liam Egan writes on page 6 of *Business Day* on the legal resources center's (LRC) impact "on the lives of black South Africans since its inception in 1979." The LRC seeks to "establish legal precedent where the law is unclear or widely abused" on issues as diverse as "influx control, labour disputes, damages, resettlement and squatter protection." Probably the most significant litigation instituted by the LRC this year was a Cape Supreme Court application on behalf of KTC squatters to "interdict the SAP and SADF from allegedly assaulting squatters" and to ensure police provide protection against attacks by the "witdoeke vigilantes."

British 'Peace Mission'

"Mrs Thatcher has gone out on a limb to protect South Africa from full economic sanctions. The least South Africa can do in return is not to saw off the branch," says a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 July. British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is being sent on a "delicate peace mission" to South Africa, "should be given a chance." "South Africans should find a glimmer of hope in his expedition. It is a signal that not all is lost. Unfortunately, our government is developing a strong tendency to shoot first, almost as if it now prefers the laager option." Even though there will be some "tough talking on both sides," the personal contact Howe's visit will entail "at least spells hope. As long as the parties to the dispute can discuss the issues person to person there is always a chance of a solution." It is questioned whether it is naive to hope that the British foreign secretary can promote peace. "Perhaps. But in this imperfect world, all things may be possible. When a gleam struggles against the darkness it must be fostered."

Appeal to Employers

"The nature of political power play in South Africa today gives particular relevance to the urgings of the Anglo American Corporation that employers should be increasingly involved in negotiations to resolve political conflict," says a second editorial on the same page. "Though the responsibility of the Government cannot be diminished in any way to addresss justified black demands, the situation has deteriorated so far that any mediation from employers may achieve more rapid results, from which political solutions can develop." "Employers have one advantage over politicians: they are not bound by ideology and can be more flexible in adapting to necessary changes. Their help is needed now."

Rules on Detainee Treatment

Jules Browde, senior counsel and national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights, says on the same page: "There is grave danger that the administration of justice in South Africa may come into disrepute as a result of the provisions of some of the rulers made by the Minister of Justice" On the day the state of emergency was declared. The provisions create some 20 " 'disciplinary contraventions' " relating to the conduct of detainees while in prison, including insolence, disrespect towards a member of the force, using improper language, singing, whistling, or making unnecessary noise or being a nuisance. "The nature of punishments which can be imposed for the apparently trivial misdemeanours defended invoke a sense of shock. Whipping for singing, whistling or being a nuisance (whatever that may mean) is completely unacceptable in any civilized legal system." Some judges have described whipping as "intrinsically brutal, as constituting a severe assault not only upon the person but also upon his dignity as a human being." "Removing a person from social isolation into solitary confinement and depriving him of food may be construed as acts of revenge, even for serious crimes. To impose such retribution on detainees who find themselves in prison not because they have been charged in and convicted by any court but because a policeman or other authorised officer considers that they should be detained, whose 'offence' was to sing, whistle, or be a 'nuisance,' will arouse universal condemnation against those who administer such punishments and those who can do something to stop them but do not do so."

Party Congresses

Political correspondent David Braun writes on page 21 of *The Star* that the political congress season starting in August will "be crucial for all parties involved." The National Party's federal congress in Durban is considered to be the most important event as the occasion will be used to "consolidate and redefine the party's position following the string of reforms of the past two years." The Labor Party congress in Port Elizabeth will consider whether it should "continue its participation in the tricameral Parliament" as many members are "furious at the way the Government rammed the Public Safety Amendment Act and the Internal Security Amendment Act through Parliament via the President's Council in spite of objections from two of the three Houses." Conservative Party congresses in the provinces are "expected to yield the usual litany of wailing and gnashing of teeth at the government's reform programme and management of the economy."

Expectations of Howe Visit

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 1 July says in an editorial on page 14 that "the diplomatic drama surrounding the proposed new sanctions against South Africa cannot conceal one fact — that overseas pressure groups want to impose constitutional changes on South Africa which coincide with ANC demands." Changes that do not fulfill these demands will not be good enough. Indications are that President Reagan is beginning to bow to these demands. There is talk of future recognition of black opposition groups. Britain has afforded South Africa a breathing space by deterring the EEC and the Commonwealth from imposing sanctions on South Africa. Much will depend on what British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe will achieve in his visit to this country. If he sets the same conditions as the Commonwealth group then his mission will be fruitless. However, Sir Geoffrey says he is not coming with threats or conditions. Such an attitude can help to create a climate for fruitful negotiation. "The government should approach the issue in a positive spirit because South Africa can benefit if the impasse is surmounted."

New Provincial System

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 1 July says in an editorial on page 8 that "with the structure of the new executive committees for the four provinces, the government has given proof of its seriousness that the new system to be introduced today will encompass all race groups." In all four provincial executive committees the other race groups are represented. The new provincial system embraces the constitutional concept of joint responsibility and decision-making on general affairs. While there is a search for a government structure at the highest level which will include all race groups, attention will focus on the measure of success at second tier level. "It will be in the interest of all that it does succeed."

Guarantee Against Violence Needed

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 2 July says in an editorial on page 16 that "most South Africans can say today that the release of Nelson Mandela will be the correct thing to do, but...and that is where it falls short. At the but." In South Africa reaching consensus on small issues is difficult, let alone larger ones. While South Africa is trying to contain the revolutionary spirit it would be reckless to put a spark to the powder keg — that is releasing Mandela unconditionally and without guarantee to fan the flames of violence once more. Western governments should know that if whites die directly or indirectly because of an irresponsible decision on Mandela, South Africa could go through a period of unprecedented chaos and violence. If London and Washington could use their new contacts with the ANC to convey this message then the South African government could ultimately give assurances to the white electorate. "Without these guarantees we remain bogged down at the 'but.' Good intentions are unfortunately not gratifying in this case."

Black Community Violence

In another editorial on page 16 *Beeld* says "it is for a particular reason that violence in black communities is committed against blacks who are prepared to work within the 'system,' especially against those concerned with black local authorities." The revolutionary aim is to disrupt orderly management at this level. Therefore black local authorities are in the forefront of the struggle to maintain and expand democracy. The question is, against this background, is enough being done to protect these people who have become the main target of the revolutionaries? "Only through visible improvements to conditions in black residential areas can black local authorities build up credibility, thereby dealing a blow to revolutionaries countrywide."

SWAZILAND

Police 'Unaware' of Kidnapping of ANC Member

MB011604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Swazi police say they are unaware of the alleged kidnapping of a member of the ANC from his home in Manzini last Thursday. The ANC headquarters in Lusaka allege that the man, Sydney Msibi, alias Thomas Shongwe, was kidnapped by South African security forces. An appeal was made to the Swazi Government to take emergency action and demand the immediate release and return to Swaziland of Msibi. The ANC also called on the OAU, the United Nations, nonaligned countries, and what it called other democratic forces to back this demand. A Defense Force spokesman said in Pretoria that it was not policy to comment on malicious allegations such as that made by the ANC. He said it any case was well-known that the ANC was involved in an internal power struggle and that this has already led to the deaths of several ANC members. The spokesman said it could be expected that the ANC would try to make South Africa a scapegoat for its own problems.

Prime Minister Says State Council May Reconvene

MB020436 Mbabane Television Service in English
1630 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, today revealed that the defunct council of state, Liqoqo, is likely to be revived. He said it was only natural that there are some minor political changes and innovations whenever a new sovereign takes over, but this, he said does not mean that the Liqoqo as a council which works hand in hand with the king has gone forever. The prime minister was reacting to comments by the French ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Gerard Serre, who paid a courtesy call on him at Government House this morning. Ambassador Serre wanted to know the significance of some political change in the country including the dissolution of the Liqoqo after the coronation.

Prince Bhekimpi further pointed out that Swaziland is in a very unique geographical position in the subregion. He said should the international call for economic sanctions against South Africa succeed, Swaziland would be the first victim as this country depended on South Africa for most of its needs, including food. In his remarks, the prime minister said Swaziland is facing an influx of refugees from both South Africa and Mozambique due to the current political situation in those countries. Prince Bhekimpi also appealed to the French Government for assistance in the Kingdom's campaign for self-sufficiency in food production, noting that this would help the Kingdom in alleviating the current refugee problem.

In reply, the ambassador said his country appreciates Swaziland's stand on South Africa, adding that although there should be a change for the better in South Africa, neighboring countries should not be made to suffer.